

The Nation.

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The Week.

THE Secretary of the Navy has acted with discretion and promptness in the case of the survivors of the *Polaris* expedition. On subjecting them to examination by a competent board, it appeared that their original story was quite truthful in its main incidents; that Captain Hall's death was a perfectly natural one; and that a suspicion of foul play had no other justification than his evidently delirious utterances during his last illness. The Board exonerates Capt. Buddington, too, from all blame for the separation of the ship's company, and for apparent abandonment of those on the ice, when he clearly must have seen them as they saw the *Polaris*, the day after the catastrophe, both under steam and sail and at anchor. But they give him up as a hard drinker, not fit to be in command. After all the bitter feelings they have entertained, perhaps not unnaturally, Capt. Tyson and his associates, including the Esquimaux, have consented freely to join the expedition in search of their former comrades which has just been despatched by the Navy Department. One of the Esquimaux happily preserved Capt. Hall's writing-desk, and from a despatch found in it, written at the most northern point of his sledge-journey, as well as from the testimony of Meyer and Tyson, the geographical and scientific results of the expedition have been ascertained to be so considerable as to promise to have a decisive influence on future polar exploration. The body of water known as Smith's Sound in its southern expanse has been traced to within six degrees of the pole, and the continent of Greenland to a point between the 82d and 83d parallels. The favorite British plan of a land expedition along the eastern shore of Smith's Sound seems to be greatly strengthened by Capt. Hall's discoveries, and the pressure brought to bear upon the British Government for aid to carry it out will doubtless be redoubled.

The new Civil-Service Commission has made a report to the President prescribing nine additional rules to those laid down by their predecessors. They attempt in these to abolish the practice of direct personal solicitations or recommendations to office on the part either of private persons or of Government officials; to put an end to removals from office "for the mere purpose of making a place for another person"; to make the employment of women as "clerks, copyists, and counters, at \$900 a year," dependent on the discretion of the heads of Departments (a modification of the rule expressly providing for their appointment); to examine applicants for anticipated vacancies; and to extend the facilities for entrance into the civil service by holding stated examinations in different parts of the country. All the proposed regulations must be admitted to be useful, and calculated to give greater strength and sincerity to the reform. They have, indeed, largely if not wholly grown out of the experience of the examiners thus far. The ninth rule is perhaps the most important of all. Experience having shown that so long as the examinations are conducted solely at Washington, the Government service must be recruited mainly from the residents of that city and of the neighboring State of Maryland, the Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department in their report last spring recommended substantially the scheme of Mr. Eaton and his associates. This groups the States and Territories into five divisions, adapted to the present state of the population, and in each district semi-annual examinations will be held at convenient centres after due notification by mail to all registered applicants. The result of the examinations will be announced in the same way, thus diminishing, as far as practicable, the expense of travelling and of waiting for the verdict.

On another point, the Commissioners, we dare say from prudence more than from conviction, are less advanced than the Treasury

Examiners. The latter declared it to be their opinion that "no measure of reform will meet the evil or secure the remedy which does not ensure fair compensation, reasonable permanency, and a provision for old age." The Commissioners say: "We do not regard the question of the proper duration of the tenure of office or of clerkships as one with which civil-service reform, *as now inaugurated*, has any other than an indirect connection." Both Boards, however, are unanimous as to the good effects of the regulations hitherto enforced. Examinations for consuls were instituted in March of the present year, "and there is every reason to believe that incompetent persons will, in a great measure, cease to urge themselves upon that branch of the public service, and that those who pass the examinations will be competent to serve their country in a satisfactory manner." The Patent Office is also instanced by the Commission as having profited by the competitive system, of which a general consequence has been that the heads of Departments have had more time to attend to the public business.

We are informed by a correspondent that among the causes which contributed to the defeat of Judge Lawrence in Illinois was his answer to an address from the bar asking him to run, which Mr. Craig, by the bye, signed, in which he (Lawrence) plainly intimated his belief that lawyers were better fitted to select judges than farmers or other laymen, which is to a large extent true, but which the farmers took to be insulting. Another was his punishment of the *Chicago Evening Journal* for contempt in publishing an abusive article on him apropos of his conduct of a case then pending in his court. This arrayed a large number of the newspapers of the district in hostility to him. And though last, not least, he was denounced for his "aristocratic airs"—a phrase said to mean that he dresses neatly, and has a dignified manner in court. Craig, on the other hand, it is said, endeavored to meet the views of the electors on this subject by going to a farmers' meeting with a patched coat, and holes in the toes of his boots, but we are unable to say with how much success this device was attended. In the meantime, the railroads are preparing to let the farmers know what the new law means. Free passes and half-fare permits are to be abolished; free returns are to be refused to attendants on religious, literary, and political conventions; trains are to run less frequently, and freight cars are not to leave way stations till they are full, and so on, so that at present the prospect of a restoration of harmony is by no means good.

The new Illinois railroad law goes into operation on the 1st of July. Its effect will be, as shown by the published tariffs, a general increase of rates. The roads being obliged to establish absolutely equal rates for equal distances, and being prohibited from making any discriminations, of course take as a basis of calculation such charges as will be remunerative, and then increase these equally as the distance increases. The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, for instance, has published a schedule, fixing a certain rate per mile for the various classes of freight, and then applying this rate by sections of two miles and a half up to twenty-five miles, and by sections of five miles for distances exceeding twenty-five miles. What the ultimate effect of this new system will be, no one seems to know. The Western papers are full of the most bewildering calculations on the subject, the natural difficulties of which are indefinitely multiplied by the fact that each one of the half-a-dozen States through which any railroad runs may pass a different law regulating freights. The *Chicago Tribune* says that it is a foregone conclusion that Ohio and Indiana will pass a *pro-rata* freight law before long, on prohibitory principles. Heretofore "through" freight passing over competing lines for the East has come through at low rates; if the rates increase with the distance, it will be obviously easy enough for Ohio and Indiana, by passing a law like that of Illinois, to prevent any Illinois grain getting to the East, through

their borders at least, until all their own is taken care of. The *Tribune* says: "If this cut-throat policy is to be tried, it is not at all improbable that it will lead to a demand upon Congress to interpret and establish its right to regulate commerce between the States, which could be exercised in this case only by virtually defeating the *pro-rata* principle as applied to through freights passing over several different States."

A public meeting has been held in New Orleans with a view of effecting a more perfect union between the colored voters and the white, and to this end the white men, under the leadership, as is alleged and again denied, of General Beauregard, have adopted resolutions making the colored man a number of promises, which may be briefly described as an agreement to treat the negro exactly as Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill would have him treated, if that bill could be made a law, and then could be executed. It is proposed that the colored man shall have his half of the offices, of whatever grade; that his children shall go to the same schools as the white man's; that he shall "frequent at will all places of public resort" on the same terms as the white man, and no other; that he shall travel in the public conveyances upon terms of perfect equality with any and every citizen. And the whites, in order to make these rights "live and practical," bind themselves to urge their new views upon the owners and authorities controlling steamboats, railroads, theatres, cemeteries, banks, insurance offices, schools, and manufactories. In the light afforded by similar demonstrations in other parts of the South, these Louisiana overtures towards a new party of conservatism and liberality may best be watched awhile before any extravagant expectations are formed.

We are to have one or two "off-years" in politics, and as a consequence the Prohibitory question, so called, may very likely be in issue in several of our States. This lends particular interest to some statements recently made by the *Boston Journal* in regard to the existing temperance laws of Massachusetts, which are very severe, and very harshly administered by a body of State policemen. It was without any requirement of the constituencies, says the *Journal*, and without any call from public opinion, that the Legislature put all fermented liquors under the ban, as previously distilled liquors had been. Some of the results are curious. Here, for instance, is one, which can gratify few prohibitionists except those who truly hold the doctrine—which some deliberately preach—that, all things considered, the beer-house is not merely an evil, but a greater evil than the rum-shop itself. It is found, says the *Journal*, that the liquor-sellers, who a little while ago were ready to make common cause with the brewers in resisting the law, or were at least ready to receive aid and comfort from the brewers in doing so, have now greatly lost interest in the proposed crusade against prohibition. They think they are well enough off. The reason of this change of intention is, that as the beer-houses and breweries are easily watched and detected in illegality, and the spirit dispensaries can be watched only with difficulty and very imperfectly, the trade in liquors has increased so much since beer was prohibited, that the dealers no longer care to fight the prohibitionists. How long this will last is not predicted, but the immediate effect of the new law is said to be this marked revival of the use of the stronger drinks, and the consequent inevitable increase in crime and misery. The *Journal*, going on with its review of the political field, says that the prohibitionists, by "simply continuing the headstrong intolerance" which gave the State the beer law, can, if they like, make the whole campaign turn upon that one issue, and it foretells that in case they should so decide, prohibition will this autumn be buried beneath an overwhelming majority. And yet we suppose we are within bounds when we say that a good working majority of the voters in Massachusetts are satisfied to see the sale of spirits made very difficult, and probably would be willing to see it made impossible, though we do not believe any great number of them expect the latter. But, as between few sales and such a law

as is now on the statute-book, enforced by the machinery used at present in its enforcement, we suppose there is nowhere on the surface of the earth a community of the size of the State of Massachusetts that would deliberately sanction it.

Miss Susan B. Anthony has been tried in the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua for violating the law in voting at the last Congressional election in the twenty-fifth district. She was defended by Judge Selden, who offered himself as a witness, and testified that she had consulted him as to her right to vote before doing so, and he had advised her "that she was as much a voter as he or any man." He made three points in his argument: that Miss Anthony was legally entitled to vote; that if she believed she was, and voted in that belief, she was not guilty of a criminal offence; that she did believe it, and voted in good faith. Judge Hunt disposed of all this under the rulings in the Bradwell case. The right of voting is a right created by the State, and not by the Federal Constitution. The Fourteenth Amendment does not touch it, except to prohibit the denial of it on certain grounds, of which sex is not one, and the constitution of this State disqualifies women for voting. He also ruled, as might have been expected, that ignorance is no excuse for violating the law, and, as there was no dispute about the facts, directed a verdict of guilty, and sentenced Miss Anthony to a fine of \$100, but, unfeeling man that he is, refused to commit her till she paid it. So she is left out in the cold, instead of enjoying martyrdom in jail. The opinion that the Fourteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote was originally propounded by Victoria C. Woodhull, though no credit for it has been given to that eminent jurist in any of the recent arguments. It must be clear to the friends of woman's suffrage now that there is nothing in it, that they had better give up reliance on quirks and technicalities, and devote themselves to working on public opinion. The change they seek is too momentous for them to hope that, even if made, it could long stand, if it were wrought by anything short of deliberate popular consent.

The "science of politics" is apparently getting into rather a foggy condition among some of our contemporaries. A few weeks ago, the *Tribune* denounced the French Assembly as "seditious" because of its opposition to M. Thiers, whom the *Tribune* apparently considered the rightful ruler of France, although it was the Assembly which not only created his office, but put him into it. We were considering how the Assembly could under the circumstances be "seditious," and were hunting the books in vain for a definition of this term which would cover the case, when *Harper's Weekly* plunged us into fresh perplexity by denouncing Marshal MacMahon, whom the Assembly had just appointed to succeed M. Thiers, who had resigned, as a "usurper." We were about to consider under what theory of government this could be, when reading a little further we found, if we rightly understand our contemporary, that the person entitled to supreme power in France to-day is Gambetta, and that he would be justified, if he got a chance, in chastising "the vain, hot-headed, unlearned, and impetuous MacMahon." It appears, too, that Castelar has something to do with the government of France, as a kind of partner of Gambetta, and, in short, the government of France is, as thus described, a perfect puzzle. Who is rebel and who is sovereign it would be hard to say.

The London *Economist*, which is, above all things, a sober and perspicacious paper, spoke last week of the exceeding difficulty, not to say impossibility, of getting at the state of opinion on political subjects among the French people, and the danger, therefore, of arguing from elections that either the Radical or Conservative cause is winning the popular heart. This danger we have ourselves frequently pointed out. There is something positively rattle-brained in talking of elections in the Departments as indications of the drift of popular sentiment, in the same sense and to the same degree as the State or town elections in this country. In France, seventy-five per cent. of the Departmental members are returned

through the favor and support of the local authorities, a fact which accounts for the indignation of the Right with M. Thiers after the late Radical triumphs; and this indignation, under the rules of French party politics, was perfectly justifiable. He retained in office a large number of Radical prefects and other functionaries, and allowed them to "work" for Radical candidates, and with the usual result. The Right determined then that there was nothing for it but to put the wires into the hands of one of their own men, and they now undertake to produce within the next year or two a marked desire for a king on the part of the French people. MacMahon is therefore making a clean sweep in the offices. Every prefect or sub-prefect tainted with Radical leanings is being dismissed. The maires cannot be got at, as all, except those of some of the large cities, are elective, and this will prevent the working of the machine from being nearly as effective as it was under the Empire, but still it will work. Some of the members of the Right are desirous of having the old system of appointing the maires restored, but this will hardly be attempted, and to the plan of restricting the suffrage entertained by others MacMahon is said to be resolutely opposed. But this much is certain, that within a few months, when things have been put in order, we shall see the Right fully as anxious for a dissolution as Gambetta, if not more so. The result may disappoint them, but their confidence in the old plan of manipulation is, like that of all other French parties, unshaken. One of the discreditable and symptomatic consequences of MacMahon's accession to power is the sudden collapse of the Radical orators and journalists. Two months ago their virulence was unbounded; now they are as calm as sages, and rely on pure reason, and cling to "legality" with the most touching fervor. The clink of the Marshal's sabre is evidently too much for them.

The visit of the Shah to Western Europe has a good deal of political importance, at least to Russia and England. The position of his territory in relation to British India has always made it a matter of considerable importance to Great Britain to keep him in the proper mood towards herself; and ever since the beginning of the century she has worked hard for influence at the Persian Court. The earliest diplomatic successes of the East India Company were obtained in overthrowing Napoleon's envoys at Teheran, and ever since then a desperate game of mingled brag and finesse has been going on in the same field between England and Russia, beginning in good earnest with the siege of Herat in 1838, when Russian officers were in the Persian camp aiding in the attack, and an Englishman inside directing the defence. Since then the British have pushed up to the Persian frontier rapidly from the south, while the Russians have made their way as rapidly, and with heavy loss to Persia, from the north. All that can be done by the rivals to impress the Shah's imagination in the East has been done, however, and now they are at their wit's ends to devise means of making an impression on him at home. It is conceded in London that nothing can be done in England to compete with the Russian military reviews, so the most is being made of the navy, of the bigness of London, and of the extent of British industry. The English game is likely to be helped somewhat by the Shah's tastes, which are said to be very pacific; but then there is, as some of the English papers confess ruefully, no way of concealing the fact from him that the Russian battalions can get at him in his capital, while the English fleet cannot.

M. Lesseps, who has lived not only to see the Suez Canal succeed, but to see the English, who opposed its construction most violently, use it more than any other people, is now busy with another enterprise of still greater magnitude—nothing less than the connection of the railway system of British India with the railway system of Russian Tartary; that is to say, he proposes to extend the Russian line from Orenburg to Samarcand, a distance of 1,500 miles, and the British line from Peshawur to Samarcand, a distance of 850 miles; or, in other words, to construct 2,350 miles, which, when finished, would bring Calais into unbroken communication with Calcutta. The length of the entire line between the two places would be about

7,500 miles, which M. Lesseps calculates could be traversed in one week. Now, the distance from here to San Francisco is 3,300 miles, and the journey takes a full week, at about twenty miles an hour. To make the journey to Calcutta in the time set down by M. Lesseps would therefore require forty miles an hour, and this through the wildest country and the most trying climate on the globe, which is not to be thought of. He calculates the preliminary expenses at \$600,000, and the time required for surveys at two years. We may add that the surveys would furnish everybody fond of adventure plenty of it, and the climate, in which the thermometer sometimes rises from near zero to 99° in twenty-four hours, would try the finest constitution. But that the scheme is a grand one there is no doubt, and it is feasible enough if the English and Russian Governments can be got to agree about it. General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, has given it his heartiest approval. M. Lesseps asks the Russian Government to guarantee him the preliminary expenses, and say on what terms a company can be organized. The completion of the work would doubtless settle the dispute between Russia and England, but it would settle it by making the Hindu-Koosh the Russian frontier, for which England is not yet prepared; besides which, the English plan of connecting India by railroad with London is the long-standing and much-agitated Euphrates Valley plan, which M. Lesseps' proposal may stimulate Great Britain into carrying out. The expense of guarding the Lesseps line from the Turkomans would at first be enormous, but they would gradually be brought to accept it.

The accounts of the Khivan expedition which have thus far found their way into the European papers have been very confused, and all but incomprehensible, but there now appears to be little doubt that the two principal columns out of the five, one under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-chief of the expedition, General Kauffman, effected a junction at Shurrakan. Kauffman came across from Djizak, about fifty miles northeast of Samarcand, starting on the 15th of March, and skirting the confines of Bokhara on his way, and receiving, it is said, supplies from the Khan, who is badly frightened. Reaching Khalata, he waited for another column, which came down from the north by the Bukan Hills, and the two, whose united forces were 5,000 strong, are supposed to have effected a junction about the middle of May, and to have then marched along the right bank of the Amu down towards Khiva, and crossed at Shurrakan. The latest news by Cable is to the effect that they had taken Hasarasp, a stronghold on the left bank of the Amu, distant less than forty miles from Khiva. Another column advancing along the western shore of the Sea of Aral, and striking through the Ust-Urt, is said to have received the submission and support of Isset Kutebaroff, the famous chief of the Chauder Turkomans, and is to meet another column under the command of Colonel Lomakine, coming down along the eastern shore, at Urgu, the southern end of the Sea, and then push on together along the left bank of the Amu. Still another column was to start from Tjakishlar on the Caspian, near the mouth of the Atrek. This one was to follow the route described by Vambéry as the "middle route," which he traversed himself, first north along the shore of the Sea, and then northeast between the Great and Little Balkan. This one was expected to reach Khiva sooner than any, but there is as yet no news of it. It will thus be seen that the Khan has probably been having a lively spring, and must have had difficulty in knowing which way to turn. The ease with which the various columns, which are said to amount in all to 14,000 fighting men, with seventy guns, are making their way as compared with previous expeditions, and particularly that of Perovski, which perished in the desert in 1833, is said to be due to two important contributions recently made by science to the art of war. One is the pipe-pump, an American invention, first used for military purposes by the British in the Abyssinian war, and which enables an army to draw water from the desert anywhere by a few hours' boring. The other is preserved meats, and other concentrated food, which enables a column to dispense with a large portion of the baggage-train.

BUTLER AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE triumph of Mr. B. F. Butler in securing the appointment of Mr. Sanger, his candidate for the District-Attorneyship in Boston, inasmuch as it indicates that he will have the support of the Administration in his struggle for the governorship, is taken by many as conclusive proof that he will get the Republican nomination. Whether he will be elected is a matter on which there are of course two opinions; and it is a matter, let us add, of subordinate importance. If he gets the nomination of the Republican Convention, the event will have a good deal of significance for the whole country; his election, after getting it, would be something which, in the main, would concern Massachusetts only. But it is not yet admitted, by any means, by the shrewd observers in the State that he will get the nomination. The *Boston Journal*, which is a very sound authority on Massachusetts politics, is sure he will not, but the weight of its opinion is somewhat lessened by its belief that Butler was "decisively routed" at the Convention two years ago. That he was not "decisively routed" is proved by his reappearance in the same rôle this year, and it must also be said that few lookers-on could see how his defeat could be called a "rout" at all, considering how large a proportion of the Convention voted for him, how respectable was the constituency in which he made his attempt, and how thoroughly disreputable he had become before he made it. He was only defeated, after a canvass of extraordinary mendacity and violence, in a convention representing the Republican party at its very best, by 607 to 460, and this could hardly be looked on by such a man as he as a disaster.

Since then some things have turned in his favor. People have got used to the contemplation of him as a candidate for the governorship, and have grown a little tired of hearing him denounced and held up as a warning example. Moreover, his persistence and energy have naturally made a good many converts for him among those who are not burdened with much love of principle, and respect pluck and success a good deal more than character. Besides this, he has steadily grown in favor with the Administration. In the last session of Congress, he was instrumental in securing for the President a large and doubtless welcome increase of salary, and he unquestionably gained somewhat morally by the damage done to the more respectable Republican leaders by the *Crédit Mobilier* affair. He managed, too, to secure a hold on Mr. Boutwell by giving him the use of his machinery in procuring his election to the Senate. In fact, the mere continuance of such a man on the stage and in the public eye without apparent loss of hope or activity, is a sort of triumph. Then, too, "politics" have, in a certain sense, been growing up to him. He does not appear so eminent in badness as he did five years ago. Corruption has deepened since then, and corruptionists multiplied, and the money standard, which he makes no secret of using, has come into more general acceptance among politicians.

But then, on the other hand, the spirit of reform has sprung up, and developed a strength and activity unknown when he came back from the war. The memory of his services during the war, too, has grown fainter, and the popular gratitude for such services has become, as might have been expected, dulled by time and the rise of other objects of attention. No more striking evidence of the change could be afforded than the article on him in the *Tribune* the other day. No fiercer denunciation of him, and no more remorseless description of his typical character, as the personification of the coarse greed, the impudent dishonesty, the outspoken disbelief in good motives so prevalent among his contemporaries, has ever appeared anywhere. It says all the *Nation* said six years ago, but more strongly and vividly; but six years ago not a word of it could have found admission either into the *Tribune* or any other paper which supported the war. So that, though the world "inside politics" grows worse, the world outside certainly grows better, and Butler and his kind suffer accordingly.

If, therefore, he should be nominated, and even if he should be elected, we believe it will, as the *Chicago Tribune* has suggested

serve the purpose of bringing the Republican party to shoulder fairly the responsibility of existing demoralization. Butler represents nearly everything which popular sentiment at this moment most strongly condemns. He was the prime mover in "the salary grab," on which popular indignation has so strongly fastened, and he is perhaps the foremost living master of the arts of "wire-pulling" and "manipulation," to which there is an almost unanimous inclination to ascribe all the evils of our politics, and which nearly all reformers begin or end by denouncing. He has grown in influence and, let us add, in audacity as the party has declined in moral weight, and as the material influences of the day have penetrated it. It has of late abandoned all pretence of serving any other purpose than of keeping the Democrats out of power, and for that particular business he is just as effective as anybody. Moreover, that disregard of law for which it has made itself remarkable, and in which many of its leading men have indulged, creates an atmosphere in which men of the Butler temper and habits thrive. He is the very embodiment of unscrupulousness, and has found himself carried up to influence by the growing respect for that quality, combined with the growing respect for money. In fact, all the tendencies which have shown themselves most markedly in the Republican party during the last few years have contributed in one way or another to his success. He is a finished Republican politician, the very flower of that *noblesse* which it has been busy ever since the war in producing, and which it is now trying to perpetuate, as a model for young men. The selection of him by the Administration, therefore, as its principal friend and agent in Congress, and in New England, is probably as marked an expression of disregard for the strongest tendency of public opinion as could have been made. If it should be followed by the selection of him for the governorship by a body which stands for the Republican party in a manner so distinctive and peculiar as a Massachusetts State Convention, we should have an end at last of the plan of "reform within the party" which has of late been used so freely to stop reform altogether. It would be no longer possible to throw the blame of abuses on bad individuals, or make high-sounding platforms take the place of real purification. In short, we should at last get hold of somebody who was answerable for the prevailing demoralization. At present this is impossible. As long as the party did not select an arch-rascal for high office, or formally approve of some outrageous piece of fraud or corruption, it has been hitherto impossible to bring it to book, or satisfy its friends that it had outlived its usefulness. If the Massachusetts Republicans should, however, swallow the morsel the Administration offers them, in the person of Butler, a great cloud will be lifted off the public mind, and the nation will at last have a clear idea of what it must do to be saved.

TRIAL BY JURY.

IF there be one institution which has done more than all others in protecting the individual rights and liberties of our Anglo-Saxon race, and in what is pretty nearly the same thing, maintaining the integrity of the "Anglo-Saxon judge," it is most certainly "trial by jury." The mediæval statesmanship which wrote down a safeguard for society at large in *Magna Charta* when it secured the right of representation, was not less profoundly wise when it placed beside this a safeguard for the individual man in the assurance that he should be deprived of life or property only through a verdict of his peers. Indeed, it is not easy to see how without both of these twin safeguards—the one affecting us legislatively, and relating to the mass; the other affecting us judicially, and relating to the individual—our civilization in America and England could be what it is to-day. The two, though apparently disconnected, are in fact component elements of one system—a system which covers generalities and particulars—providing, on the one hand, for the whole of society's rights and liberties; and, on the other, for the rights and liberties of society's smallest parts. The French parliaments of the Bourbons would not have fallen short of what our sense of civil

liberty requires more completely than the French judicial system; and if there are any instances in which more than in others our legislative and judicial systems, when they go astray, grate upon the public conscience or our common instinct of what is just and proper, it is when courts and juries strain the law to meet a particular case, or parliaments and congresses set themselves to administering individual justice. It will some day be more clearly perceived than it is now, that the unconscious philosophy of the Anglo-Saxon race determines that both the making of the law and its final application to the affairs of men shall be confided not to an order or a class or a profession, but to reputable members of society, who in the one case are our chosen representatives in legislative assemblies, and, in the other, our selected jurors in courts of justice.

In this country, we have not had many notable examples of the value of the jury as an agent for maintaining civil liberty. But if any man can doubt it, he has only to glance back a century at the magnificent battles which Erskine fought against the crown, and contrast the stubborn sense of right in the jury-box with the conduct of even great judges like Mansfield and Buller. If they and their predecessors before them had been invested with the absolute power and not less absolute discretion of a French tribunal, where would be the most valuable half of what we now call liberty? The bench, as we term it, the judges' work of our judicial system, is comparatively nothing so long as the solemn fiat, "*Guilty*," "*Not guilty*," "*We find for the plaintiff*," "*We find for the defendant*," can be pronounced only from the jury-box.

Moreover, in this small portion of the earth, the city of New York—a mere speck of the territory which the Anglo-Saxon race controls—though we have had only two or perhaps three judges whom society believed to be corrupt, yet how immense was the disturbance in our social currents here and elsewhere which these three men caused! Their injustice, wrongs, and judicial robbery, how absolutely ruinous were they becoming to our material and moral welfare alike! Yet their power to work mischief was substantially all on the outside of the jury-box. With twelve intelligent, upright men in the box who knew the difference between right and wrong, and were not altogether ignorant of the character of the presiding judge, any man, either as to his liberty or his property, might deem himself substantially safe so far as the trial went. From Bacon to Barnard, from Lord Chancellor Macclesfield to Ex-Justice Cardozo, the peculations of judges will be found to have been on the equity side of the courts. The Ohio and Kansas and Louisiana judges whose impeachments are likely to come before Congress, did not make their money or abuse their official power through the intervention of the jury system. Whatever its abuses or defects, it has proved a prop to hold up the integrity of the judiciary; and to abandon it because of abuses or defects in this day when so many debasing influences are assailing the administration of government, would be as wild as to abandon a representative form of government because the modern Congressman is shameless and ignorant, and has power to make a "back-salary grab."

Nevertheless, the last year witnessed a decided movement in both England and America against, to say the least, the form of the jury system. And now Earl Russell has proposed a similar change for Ireland. So far as form goes, it makes little difference to philosophers, but to the common mind form and substance are often pretty closely connected. The verdict of nine men may be as good as the verdict of any other number, but it will take a generation at least before men will attach to a verdict of nine the sense of finality which they have been taught to accord for generations, and indeed for centuries, to the unanimous verdict of twelve men. The tendency of the present day is not to attach too much importance to verdicts, but too little. It too often happens that society proceeds to retry the convicted criminal, and find extenuating circumstances and interpose doubts of its own, and amiable motives of the prisoner, and finally readmit him to intercourse with respectable men, as though he had never been found guilty by anybody whose decision was entitled to the slightest consideration. The arguments, too, in

favor of a change have gone further than form, and are often attacks upon the system itself; and the tendency of the time being to sacrifice everything which seems slow or inconvenient, the jury system, always involving considerable personal inconvenience to somebody, and often seeming to stand in the way of a direct result, may now be in greater danger of being first broken in pieces, and then cast away, than is generally supposed.

It might be inferred from the similarity of the changes proposed on both sides of the Atlantic, and the identity of the time in which they are brought forward, that they are the result of a common discontent. On the contrary, they spring from almost opposite causes. The motive of Sir John Coleridge was simply to lessen the labors of the English jurymen. Of erring verdicts and sentimental acquittals and divided juries, he had no complaint to make. They did their work well, but were required to do it too often. Some cases should not be imposed upon them, for such could be better disposed of by an accountant or a board of engineers. In others, the jury was a mere form; for the questions were questions of law, and the jury was detained for hours or days to render at last a verdict directed by the court. The old number of twelve too soon exhausted the jury-lists, and too frequently compelled the juror to lay aside his own affairs and come into court to dispose of other men's. All of the Attorney-General's arguments tended to the conservation of the jury-system, and to freeing it from needless abuses. With Earl Russell the motive is different, and, like the Bar Association of this city, he in effect declares that the old instrumentality stands in the way of the administration of justice. Can it be that in America and Ireland society is too demoralized to be entrusted with the right of trial by jury, and that we must resort to a modified form of it, or fall further back upon Government commissions or courts-martial? Trial by jury is an institution of the Anglo-Saxon race—a race which more than any other that exists excels in the elements of self-government, self-sacrifice, and self-control. In the form in which it has always stood, it throws upon every juror a direct, personal responsibility, which cannot be shaken off or evaded, be the verdict guilty or not guilty, for the plaintiff or for the defendant. There can be no subterfuges, no shifting the responsibility upon the other nine men's shoulders, and the verdict is not only the work of all, but essentially the work of each. Such a system could only be the product of a moral community, that is, of a community intent on justice and right, and able to furnish the jury-box with men of sufficient moral nature to lay aside personal ends and prejudices, and refrain from using their individual power on the jury to defeat a verdict. A community which does not love justice and bow to law, and which cannot furnish from its ranks jurors who can act for the common weal against the prejudices, or wishes, or sympathies of their own mind, cannot maintain trial by jury; and any step which tends toward an evasion of the juror's responsibility, or toward a panel of men unfit for jurors' duty, is simply a step towards giving the system up. The jury system is essentially a part of our system of self-government—that is, of government conducted by society through its representatives, instead of by ordained rules theoretically and practically placed above society to restrain it. And the Latin and Celtic and all other races which act generally upon impulses or sympathies or prejudices, are as unfit for the task of bringing in a verdict as for that of managing a state. Is it possible that the large admixture of these races in our society, particularly in our great cities, has unfitted us for ruling ourselves, and that the jury system is but an index pointing to the general decadence?

The point around which all the arguments against the jury system revolve is that of unanimity; and it is asked whether the truth is any more the truth for being declared by twelve men than by nine, and hinted that the requirement of twelve is nothing better than a bit of mediæval superstition. The men who established trial by jury along with the writ of habeas corpus, and the principle that society shall not be taxed without its own consent, were much too practical in their reforms to have been influenced by any such ab-

surdity. They knew as well as any reformer of the present day that a fact is neither more nor less for being declared such by twelve men than would be the answer to a sum in arithmetic. But they also believed that if a sum in arithmetic were given to twelve men, there would be no valid reason why nine of them should return one answer and three should return another. The theory of the system is that, if a suit be brought by the Government to take away a man's life or liberty, or by his neighbor to take away his money or land, the facts should be so well established beyond all reasonable doubt that the jurors will consent to them, whether the jury consisted of one man or a dozen. If the facts be not established so that any honest, intelligent man can recognize them, then they are not established at all, and it were better that nine guilty men should escape, and the land or the money remain where the plaintiff found them, than that life, liberty, and property should be handed over to a lottery of numbers.

As to the intrinsic merits of trial by jury, no one can deny that it has imperfections any more than he can question whether it be human. At this time and in this country, it is also undeniable that it has degenerated, and that it neither commands the confidence nor does the work that it once did. But these objections will hold against every other instrumentality of government, and they spring from the same abandonment of the duties of citizenship which has allowed the government to pass from the hands of the respectable classes to those of the ignorant and professional politician. We have heard a lawyer speak of the jury system as a third "relic" of barbarism which should have been swept away with slavery and polygamy; but we have heard more eminent members of his profession declare as the result of their maturer judgments, that the verdicts of juries were generally right, and that while men remember the units of those that were extraordinary, they forget the hundreds that are sensible and just. We have heard it asserted that a much larger proportion of referees' findings than of juries' verdicts are against the weight of evidence, and we know that some judges who have had a large experience in determining the facts, believe that when a judge acts as both judge and juror, he insensibly falls into the way of bolstering up his law with his facts, and of patching out his facts with his law. The jury system is indeed one of those checks and balances with which our system of government abounds. It prevents the utter abandonment of the administration of justice, civil and criminal, to a small set of professional men, holding office for long periods and often for life, and it not only circumscribes and defines their power, but it subjects them to the constant criticism of impartial citizens as no other system can. The parties who come before a judge are interested in his decision; the witnesses are more or less flustered by their own part in the proceedings; but the intelligent juror who sits through a trial can generally go home able to give his neighbors a pretty accurate estimate of the merits of the judge.

But let it not be supposed that a dozen ignorant, superstitious, unprincipled men can be made wise and virtuous by the necromancy of being pushed into a jury-box and sworn to render a true verdict according to the evidence, any more than a government confided to cut-throats can be made to promote the interests of mankind by the simple expedient of labelling it a republic. The excellence of trial by jury depends upon the same condition as the excellence of free government—the voluntary sacrifices of all intelligent citizens in the scrupulous discharge of all the duties of citizenship. If the idea continue that the whole duty of man in America is to make money, and his only sacrifice for his country is the paying of exorbitant taxes, then we must sooner or later hand ourselves over to a set of governmental guardians, and it will make little difference whether they be styled kings and emperors and hereditary nobility, or bosses and rings and professional politicians.

FRANCE.—AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

PARIS, JUNE 6, 1873.

THE sudden fall of M. Thiers is one of those dramatic incidents which compose the never-ending history of the French Revolution. So long as the monarchical parties could not compound their differences, it was

thought that he could not be removed from office. He was tied to it by the Rivet Constitution, which, theoretically, made his life as long as the life of the Assembly. The whole world was looking with curiosity on the old statesman who led all parties behind him, and who practised all the arts of political coquetry. At the beginning of the session, the *Times* wrote these lines: "Call it monarchy, call it republic, do what you like about a Vice-President, a Second Chamber, or any other constitutional contrivance; so long as M. Thiers lives, all will resolve itself into a government of M. Thiers." The personal government of M. Thiers is, however, come to an end; the "little giant" fell in an instant, without any noise, and it seems almost wonderful now that he could so long have filled France and Europe with the sentiment of his invincibility and his necessity.

France is more quiet now than she has ever been; none of the southern volcanoes—Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse—has emitted even a single flame. Where are the electors of Barodet? They work quietly in their ateliers; they stop at the photographers' windows on their way home, and, instead of the grim and satirical face of M. Thiers, they study the enigmatic head of MacMahon, with his small, white moustache, and his placid expression. They know that this placid face can sometimes become terribly stern. The legend of MacMahon (for, in his case, history has already become a legend) speaks to the imagination of the people. "Ah!" said once Thiers to some of his friends, "if I only had red trousers!" MacMahon entered Constantine, on the day of the assault, as a young lieutenant, one of the first. He conducted the column of attack on the Malakoff Tower, and, once in, he remained. Pélissier sent word to him that the bastion was said to be mined. He answered him thus: "J'y suis, j'y resterai"—"I am here, and will remain here." At Magenta, when the Emperor and his guard were on the point of being surrounded and made prisoners, the guns of MacMahon were heard. He had come without orders, and he turned a defeat into a victory. We find him again at Woerth, fighting with one corps against three German corps for a whole day, when he retreated to Châlons; and at Sedan, which was the last station of this way of Calvary, he was spared by fate—a shell struck him, and he could take no part in the last actions which preceded the capitulation. On his return from captivity, he found Paris in the hands of the Commune. He took it, street by street; his army saved the Louvre and its treasures; ever since, he has been living quietly at Versailles, organizing his new army, and almost every day spending a few hours at the Assembly. How often have I watched him there, always sitting in the second row of his box, behind some aide-de-camp, and looking silently on the great sea of politics.

How is it that a secret force has suddenly brought all the Conservative forces to act in his favor? What does he represent? Who is he? What does he mean? In times of great civic troubles, orators, politicians, statesmen are soon worn out; and it always happens that there rises at the end some enigmatic man, who never spoke when everybody spoke, who made engagements with nobody, who never made any promises. MacMahon is this man; his strength lies in this: he is not understood, he has not been fathomed. Some will tell you that, born of a race of princes who once wore a crown in Ireland, he has an unlimited ambition; that he considers the old dynasties of France as worn out, and that he believes that monarchical France needs a new dynasty; some, that he shares the Legitimist feelings of his wife, who is a Castries, and that he will never be satisfied so long as Henri V. is not on the throne. Others will tell you that he has never forgotten the personal kindness of Napoleon III., who made him Duke of Magenta, and that the divisions of the Bourbons and the Orléans fill him with disgust; that he means to be some day the protector of Napoleon IV.; that he hates, above all, the men who made a revolution in Paris when the Prussians were on the French soil. But who knows really? MacMahon never kissed the Blarney-stone; he keeps his own counsel, and has no advisers nor confidants.

In the crisis of fear, when the Commune in the shape of Ranc made its appearance in the Chamber, all eyes turned to MacMahon. M. Thiers, blinded by his vanity, would never believe that the Conservatives could be afraid so long as he was in power. He might have saved himself by a few words, but he would never pronounce them. He had so often seen the Chamber rise and then subside, that he could not understand that this time the majority was in earnest. He not only misunderstood the temper of the House, but he did not see that the honor of France had been wounded by the election of Ranc. The men who had shot innocent hostages, and killed French generals and priests, while the Prussians were at Saint-Denis, no longer concealed their projects. They said openly that they used M. Thiers as an instrument; he was the horse who should take them up-hill; once on the plain, they would unharness him and take new post-horses. This was openly said a fortnight ago; not only the Communists, but the Radicals

were laughing at M. Thiers's definitions of a Conservative Republic. In the elections, they came before the peasants, and bade them "Vote for us, for we are the supporters of M. Thiers," and the Conservative peasants gave their votes to Radical candidates. The prefects did not dare to denounce these false friends, or else helped them in their canvass, as they thought the Radicals would soon be in power. It had become a byword to say that France was drifting into Radicalism. All this time, M. Thiers was hand-in-glove with all the deputies of the Left, and between his so-called Conservative Republic and the Republic of Ranc it was impossible to draw the line. Every electric shock felt at Belleville was felt at the Presidency. The country, and even the deputies of the majority, were slow to understand this dangerous state of things; the eloquence of M. Thiers threw a veil between the reality and public opinion; but the veil was torn by the last elections, and it was felt that the battle had better be fought at once.

The plan of campaign was simple. The Duc de Broglie, in the name of the majority, asked the Government how it was that Radicalism was in the ascendant in the Conservative Republic, and he showed, in eloquent language, the deep connection between Radicalism and the Commune. On the 24th of May, M. Thiers ascended the tribune for the last time as President. He returned to the Presidency, and nobody answered his long speech, which was a long apotheosis of himself. When the vote was taken, M. Thiers was lying alone on a sofa; he received the news by telegraph, as there is a wire between the Palace of the Chamber and the Presidency. So little did he expect the result, that, a few moments before, a telegram had been sent to the eighty-six prefects, thus worded, "Great speech of the President; received with applause; Government feels confident of the majority." M. Thiers thought that the Chamber would perhaps refuse his resignation; he sent it, but it was accepted by a majority of thirty. It was all over; the idea of remaining in power against the will of the majority had never entered his head. He was essentially a parliamentary gladiator, not a Cromwell nor a Bonaparte. What was he without a Chamber, where he could play with human opinions, passions, and feelings? He understood at once that his successor was chosen, even before he had spoken, and that the Chamber was tired of him. He tried, however, to disappoint it once more; he sent for MacMahon, while the urns were going round in the Chamber, and told the old soldier that France would be convulsed with civil war at the news of his defeat; that Germany would take advantage of the new situation. MacMahon was much moved, but said little. He came back to his own house, where the President of the Chamber already waited for him, in order to announce to him his nomination. MacMahon, standing before his mantelpiece, and looking very red, several times said, "No, no; he says that I cannot." "Marshal," said M. Buffet, "it is too late now. You promised us once to do whatever the Chamber should ask you to do. It is your duty to accept." The Marshal accepted.

All this time the Chamber was sitting. It was nearly midnight. Everybody felt that an immediate solution was necessary. The next day was Sunday; and if the power was still in abeyance, if there was no executive, a hundred thousand men would have manifested on the boulevards, and a revolution was imminent. As soon as MacMahon had sent in his acceptance, the deputies rushed back to Paris; it is said that as many as a hundred deputies of the Left did not sleep in their own beds. The terror of the journalists of the Left was almost ridiculous; they believed that MacMahon would make a sort of 9th Thermidor, arrest all the leading Republicans, and suppress all their newspapers. Nothing of the kind has happened yet; Paris is quietly enjoying the first fine days of the season. The Radical newspapers are acting like the spring, which comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb. A sort of era of peace, of good feeling, has begun. The tide which was running in one direction is running now in another. The phantoms of the Commune, of the Red Republic, have vanished out of sight. "Viso milite quies," says Tacitus, in his energetic way. It would be useless to deny it; the Republic, as it happens invariably in France, has again fallen into the hands of a soldier, without any violence this time, without any *coup d'état*, by the legal and regular action of the parliamentary forces. The country seems to breathe more freely; a new page of history has been turned. Our fingers have left the torn page, spotted with blood and ink, rubbed by dirty hands; there is the white, virgin page—what are we to write on it? We don't know yet. The elastic character of the French people does not keep impressions long; it seems already an age since Thiers was in power, ever talking, ever active, irrepressible, ubiquitous. He is forgotten. His habitual courtiers were the very men who hurled him down from his high place. He went to sleep a great man, and he awoke a *brouillon*. Nobody seems to think of the future; "à chaque jour suffit sa peine." The old monarchical instincts of France have triumphed again; if we cannot have a king, let us at least have a marshal; let his *bâton* take the place of a sceptre.

Notes.

J. R. OSGOOD & CO. have collected in a neat volume, as a memorial of the late Stuart Mill, twelve sketches of his life and works by W. T. Thornton, Herbert Spencer, J. E. Cairnes, Henry Fawcett, Frederic Harrison, and other eminent English writers.—We have received from D. Appleton & Co. their 'American Annual Cyclopædia' for 1872. Those who have most occasion to use this work need not be told that it lacks the accuracy and authority of the cyclopædia which it supplements, and indeed that it is edited on totally different principles. For example, the review of literature during the past year is taken bodily (with due acknowledgment) from the *Athenæum's* summary—the work of many writers, whose names are here omitted. We observe in it a few errors not likely to have been made in the original, and infer the presence of others due to a too faithful copying. In short, this annual is a sort of cyclopædic scrap-book, chiefly valuable for the documents which it reproduces in full. Portraits of Greeley, Morse, and Alex. Stephens are bound up with the volume.—The sale of the Perkins library took place, just out of London, June 3-6, and will long be famous, not only for the aggregate amount realized (£25,743 for 835 lots), but for the prices fetched by the choicer books, and especially by the vellum copy of the Mazarin Bible (£3,400, equal to \$21,400 in our currency) and the paper copy of the same (£2,630). The Shakespeare first folio brought only £585; Lydgate's 'Siege of Troy' (MS.) £1,300.—Harper & Brothers announce 'Court and Social Life in France under Napoleon.'—Max Müller's 'Introduction to the Science of Religion,' together with his two essays on False Analogies and the Philosophy of Mythology, will be published by Scribner, Armstrong, & Co.—'The Philosophy of Evolution,' by B. Thompson Lowne, is announced by D. Appleton & Co.—Roberts Bros. have in press 'Mokeanna,' by F. S. Burnand.—The proprietors of the New York Directory have purchased the premises No. 11 University Place, corner of Clinton Place, and state in their preface to the Directory for the present year that "among the conveniences of the new office it is proposed to add a complete library of directories, which will contain not only the entire series of the eighty-seven volumes of the New York Directories, but those of all the principal towns and cities of the United States, as well as of many European cities"; and they justly add that "this will be a library of unique character, and of great convenience for reference."

—Some of the prominent Oriental scholars of Paris, MM. de Rosny, Foucaux, Hovelacque, Oppert, and others, have organized an "International Congress of Orientalists," which shall hold a meeting each year in one of the capital cities of Europe. This year's meeting is in Paris, on the 22d of July, and is expected to last a week. The first four days are to be occupied with the discussion of questions relative to Japan—its language, literature, institutions, industry, political condition and prospects, and relations to foreign countries; after that, other Oriental subjects will be in order. The intention is to put forward each year one department of study, or one country, for especial treatment, while at the same time giving opportunity for everything that may be offered. All scholars, of every country, and all persons interested in the objects of the Congress and desirous to forward them, are invited to join the organization. The annual membership fee is only 12 francs; and for this is to be returned the volume of proceedings and papers which will be published after each meeting. The "National Committee of Organization" desire to add to their list of subscribing members as many American names as possible. These may be sent, with the first year's fee, to M. J. Dachateau, the treasurer, at No. 43 Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, Paris; or to Prof. W. D. Whitney, of New Haven, who has been authorized to act as correspondent of the organization in this country.

—A correspondent reminds us that in the memorable field-day of the Social Science Association at Boston last month, President Eliot gave a clear though brief account of the work which Harvard College, following the lead of the English universities, is doing in aid of young women desirous of a better education. In the state of excitement into which the more inflammatory scientific ladies and gentlemen were thrown on that occasion, an explanation as clear as crystal and as long as the longitude would have stood no chance of being once looked at, and Mr. Eliot's brief remarks received not a moment's consideration. If we recollect right, not so much as an allusion to them was made in all the subsequent proceedings, and the newspapers, naturally enough, were so much taken up with Mrs. Howe and Mr. Phillips, and the flurry which they caused, *ejus et maxima pars fuerunt*, that they also neglected the subject. Some of them, to be sure, had already set forth the proposed scheme in their columns; but it cannot be too fully mentioned whenever proper occasion is given for bringing it to the notice of those whom it is intended to benefit, and we gladly comply with a request to assist in making public its details: In the last half of next

June, and annually after that date, there will be two examinations, held by examiners authorized by the Harvard Faculty, at which young women who have reached the age of seventeen years may present themselves for examination in various studies, and from which they may bring away, in token of their proficiency, a certificate which will be of the same kind of value as the diploma given to young men at the end of the college course. The preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects: English, French, physical geography, either elementary botany or elementary physics, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plain geometry, history, and any one of the three languages, German, Latin, and Greek. The certificate will be of the form following: "A. B. has passed (passed with distinction) (passed with the highest distinction) the preliminary examination held at — on the — of —, 1874, under the direction of the Faculty of Harvard College, and is entitled to proceed to the advanced examination." This advanced examination will be divided into five sections, in one or more of which the candidate may present herself. The five are these: Languages, natural science, mathematics, history, philosophy. The young woman choosing to be examined in languages, for example, may offer herself for examination in any two of this following list: English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek. So of the candidate for a certificate of attainments in natural science; she may offer herself for examination in any two of the following subjects: Chemistry, physics, botany, mineralogy, geology. Our correspondent sends us a circular, informing us that the examinations which take place in Boston will be in charge of the Woman's Education Association, a body of which the secretary is Mrs. Charles G. Loring, whose residence is at No. 1 Mt. Vernon Place, Boston. From this lady may be obtained copies of the circular just mentioned, and of a little pamphlet, published at twenty-five cents a copy, which contains numerous specimens of examination papers, and which will give intending candidates a very clear notion of the kind of work expected of them. We hear that the fee for the preliminary examination and certificate will be fifteen dollars, and the fee for the advanced examination and certificate ten dollars. The association is prepared to provide board and lodging at a moderate cost for those candidates who need such accommodation, and persons of small means may, by stating their circumstances fully to the secretary, secure such assistance as they need. Notices of intention to apply for examination must be sent in before the 20th of next April, and there are various other necessary requirements, as to all of which information may be had by application to Mrs. Loring.

—Professor Gray, of Harvard, has just performed a labor of love by writing a brief account of the late Professor John Torrey and the late Mr. William Starling Sullivan, two distinguished American botanists with whom his relations had been close and long continued. The pamphlet is printed by Messrs. Welch, Bigelow & Co., of Cambridge, and its contents form a part of the annual report of the Council of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. The death and the services of Dr. Torrey we have already noted in these columns, but as we read the narratives before us, we noted one or two things worth attention. Of these one is a pregnant remark of Dr. Gray's on Dr. Torrey's preparation of his 'Flora of the Northern and Middle Sections of the United States,' the work in which he "first developed his remarkable aptitude for descriptive botany and for the kind of investigation and discrimination, the tact and acumen, which it calls for." "It was the fruit," says Dr. Gray, "of these few but precious years which, seasoned with pecuniary privation, are in this country not rarely vouchsafed to an investigator in which to prove his quality before he is haply overwhelmed with professional or professorial labors and duties." A little further on, Dr. Gray speaks of Dr. Torrey's numerous and valuable collections for the completion of this work, and says that "it remains to be seen whether his surviving associate of nearly forty years [Dr. Gray himself] will be able to complete the edifice. To do this will be to supply the most pressing want of the science, and to raise the fittest monument to Dr. Torrey's memory." To do this will also require money, and one must hope that some of our rich men or rich women, covetous of the graceful tribute which the botanist can confer of naming a new plant or tree after the benefactor of his science, may place the means of publication at the editor's disposal. Dr. Torrey had all his life been working intermittently at this 'Flora.' "Even at the last, when he rallied transiently from the fatal attack, he took in hand the manuscript of an elaborate report on the plants collected along our Pacific coast in Admiral Wilkes's celebrated expedition, which he had prepared fully a dozen years ago, and which, except as to the plates, remains still unpublished, through no fault of his." As for his habit of working at all seasons, Dr. Gray notes that "the ordinary duties of his office [that of United States Assayer] he fulfilled to the last with punctilious faithfulness, signing the last of his daily reports on the very day of his death, and telling his son and assistant that he need not bring him any

more." It is gratifying to know that his labors were a pleasure. Returning from Florida with a "grievous cough allayed, he was rallied for having gone to seek Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth. 'No,' said he, 'give me the Fountain of Old Age. The longer I live, the more I enjoy life.'" Perhaps to him, as to a clever woman of our acquaintance, the two fountains seemed one, and "old age" he regarded as a mere "invention and figment of youth."

—Mr. Lewis Tappan, who died in Brooklyn on Saturday, 21st instant, at the age of eighty-five, was a younger brother of the more famous Arthur Tappan, whose biography he wrote in 1871. They were associates in business and in the various philanthropic movements of their day, especially in the crusade against slavery, the one being mobbed in his store, the other (Lewis) in his home in Rose Street, in 1834. The latter's interest in the welfare of the colored people of the United States continued active to the close of his long life, as a member and former president of the American Missionary Association, whose chief work since the war has been the education of the freedmen of the South. Mr. Tappan had accumulated a large and valuable library of works relating to the anti-slavery struggle, and we believe he cherished the intention of bequeathing it to the New York Historical Society.

—It can now not be long before the Government Commission appointed for the purpose last spring will begin to review the labors of the three United States surveys of a route for an interoceanic ship-canal between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Tehuantepec and Colombian surveys are closed; the Nicaragua expedition is on its return. We know certainly that the choice of a route lies between the rivers Coatzacoalcas, San Juan, and Atrato, and probably it lies between the two latter. Commander Shufeldt's report on the Tehuantepec survey, submitted to the Forty-second Congress, and since printed with maps and illustrations, prescribes a canal 144 miles long, with 140 locks, along a route (river Coatzacoalcas) which offers "no natural obstacles to the construction of the canal which engineering and liberal capital cannot overcome." The amount of capital needed is not stated further than that the canal "will probably require national resources to build it." The summit level would be 732 feet above the ocean, and to feed the canal would involve three miles of tunnelling and some heavy cutting in a work twenty-seven miles long. After all, the stability of both the canal and its feeder would be subject to the liability of earthquakes, which are of constant occurrence in that region, and Commander Shufeldt is obliged to confess that, under the circumstances, the work "can only be deemed practicable to the extent of its political and commercial necessity, measured by the progress of the age." Northerners and southerners, too, of great violence, menace tribulation to ships in their passage across the Isthmus. And finally, the State of Oaxaca, through which the greater and more costly portion of the canal must run, "has been for years in a condition of revolution and internecine strife," the various factions agreeing only in their distrust and dislike of foreigners.

—Commander Selfridge, whose operations have for two successive seasons been carried on in the territory of the United States of Colombia, appears much more confident of success by his route. Give him \$70,000,000, and he will construct a canal connecting Cupica Bay (on the Pacific) with the Atrato River (emptying into the Gulf of Darien) that shall be only twenty-eight miles long, and require only eight locks to the summit level—128 feet. This level could of course be had only by tunnelling. After twenty miles of easily constructed canal, with a rise of only eighty-eight feet, in the valleys of the Napipi and Doguado rivers, tributaries to the Atrato, there will be three miles of open rock-cuttings, and three of boring, the dimensions of which are imposing: 60 feet in width by 124 feet in height. There seems to be no trouble about the water-supply. The descent to the Pacific will be very precipitous—128 feet in 5,000, made by means of a dozen locks. The Atrato appears to be a fine river, every way suited for commerce and for sustaining a large population on its banks.

—In regard to procuring the necessary labor for works of this character, Commanders Shufeldt and Selfridge agree in looking to the Chinese coolies as their only dependence. The former, indeed, seems to hope that the canal would attract from the United States the negro emigration once dreamed of by President Lincoln, and pictures "this land, now so desolate and deserted, peopled by Chinese on the southern slope, and by negroes on the northern, teeming with the products of every climate, and enlivened by human industry from the Atlantic to the Pacific." But "the main body of laborers would probably have to come from China"; and the Isthmus holds out every inducement for them to come—plenty of land, cattle, and fish, a congenial climate, and a sparse native population. The Colombian canal might have some of the preliminary clearing done by the *libros* or free negroes of that country, but for the rest must be constructed by the coolies

already so extensively employed on railroads and other public works in South America. Commander Selfridge thinks a force of 30,000 of them would be needed.

OLD-FASHIONED ETHICS AND COMMON-SENSE METAPHYSICS.*

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, in a note on Utilitarianism appended to his recent volume on Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality, points out an analogy, as he says "often overlooked," between the enquiry into the nature of the difference between right and wrong and kindred questions in the domain of physical science.

"Take, for instance, such words as 'heavy' and 'light,' 'up' and 'down,' 'wet' and 'dry.' No words can seem clearer, yet experience has shown that it is impossible to use them philosophically, or to get any but the most confused, unintelligible results from the attempt to throw them into systems, until they have been interpreted by certain broad, general principles, which show their true relation to each other. For instance, till it was proved that all bodies attract each other under certain conditions, and that the earth is a proximately spherical body, revolving in a certain course, it was impossible to use such words as 'up' and 'down,' 'heavy' and 'light,' in a really scientific manner. The utilitarian answer to the question, 'What is the difference between right and wrong?' is an attempt, successful or otherwise, as it may be, to do for ethics what those who made the great elementary discoveries in physics did for the mass of observed facts, and for the expressive but indefinite words descriptive of those facts, which the unsystematic observation of ages had accumulated about the heavenly bodies and common natural objects."

This analogy, attentively considered, does more to clear up the obscurity which surrounds ethical investigations than any direct argument. A savage brought up without any knowledge of physics would be very much surprised at being told that a body which he was in the habit of considering light might also be considered from another point of view heavy, that the two terms were entirely relative, and that to speak of absolute lightness and absolute heaviness was to talk about that of which we knew nothing. In the same way, or rather in a way analogous to this, the anti-utilitarian, on being told that 'right' and 'wrong' are general terms indicating the instinctive habit of approval or disapproval generated in the minds of mankind by the observation of the effects of particular classes of actions, perceiving at once that the absoluteness of the cherished opposition between 'right' and 'wrong' is gone, jumps to the conclusion that the foundations of morality are threatened—a conclusion quite as illegitimate as would be that of any one who should imagine that because the general physical terms we have just cited are shown by examination not to be absolute, therefore it will be no longer possible to say that iron is heavy, a feather light, that a sponge full of water is wet, and a sandy plain dry, that birds fly up into the sky and swoop down when they seek prey in the sea.

Mr. Thornton is an anti-utilitarian. His old-fashioned ethics are anti-utilitarian ethics; he has no hesitation in ranging himself with those who believe in the intuitive origin of moral judgments, and his explanation of this origin is so much his own that it may almost be said to require an antecedent intuition to grasp it. He is a believer in two fundamental "natural rights," which are the source of all moral obligation, first, "absolute right, except in so far as the same may have been forfeited by misconduct, or modified by consent, to deal in any way one pleases, not noxious to other people, with one's own self or person; second, right equally absolute to dispose similarly of the produce of one's own honest industry, or of that of others whose rights in connection with it have been honestly acquired by one's self." To show the inadequacy of this as an explanation, it is necessary only to observe, first, that an absolute right which can be forfeited by misconduct, is not an absolute right at all; that misconduct means the doing of wrong, and that the meaning of this word "wrong" is the very thing we wish to discover. The limitation imposed by the exception "forfeited by misconduct" cannot possibly have any meaning until we know what misconduct is. Second, that "the produce of one's own honest industry" signifies the produce of industry pursued in subordination to the "rights" of others, and again takes us back to our old enquiry, which the rest of the proposition about the honest acquisition of the rights of others does not seem to us to advance at all. These general terms, "misconduct," "honesty," "rights," do nothing to solve the question propounded by Mr. Thornton; they are the question itself. There is the same difficulty with the phrase "not noxious to other people." The absolute right to do with one's self what one pleases, except so far as it is "noxious to other people," means the right to do with one's self what one pleases except so far as it interferes with the general happiness of other people, which is very much what a utilitarian would say; but Mr. Thornton, being an anti-utilitarian, we are compelled to believe that by

"noxious to other people" he means simply "injurious to other people's rights." Any one who will take the pains to substitute the alternative expressions here suggested for Mr. Thornton's, may judge for himself how far these natural rights go to clear up the mystery of the difference between right and wrong.

The more strictly anti-utilitarian part of Mr. Thornton's essay is more valuable than that which is explanatory of his own beliefs. He attacks with considerable vigor the theory which makes the distinction between right and wrong coincident with the distinction between what is useful and what is injurious to the general happiness. An action, Mr. Thornton very truly observes, may be right in three different senses: "It may be right as being meritorious and deserving of commendation. It may be right as being that which one is bound to do, for the doing of which therefore one deserves no praise, and for neglecting to do which one would justly incur blame. It may be right simply as not being wrong—as being allowable—something which one has a right to do, though to refrain from doing it might perhaps be praiseworthy." We may add to this, that the amount of commendation or blame depends partly on the usefulness and partly on the difficulty of resisting the temptations which surround the performance of the action, whatever it may be. It is very useful to the world that each man engaged in the work of production should consume every day a certain amount of food, repairing the waste of tissue caused by his labor, and enabling him to continue the work necessary to keep the machinery of society in motion. No one, however, would think of commending a healthy man for eating three meals a day, because we all know that there is no difficulty in doing it. On the other hand, we do know that the appetite for drink is so strong in some men that considerable strength of will is required to resist the temptation to excess. Temperance, also, is a very useful habit, and accordingly approbation is always given by public opinion to the temperate man, in countries which we call civilized. There are many actions, too, which elicit the approbation of mankind which it is not easy, to say the least, to bring within the category of useful. The devotion of children to worthless parents has always drawn forth sympathy and praise, though it would probably be extremely difficult to convince a thoughtful utilitarian child, of a rational but not affectionate turn of mind, that the devotion of children "of the class" to which he or she belonged to parents of a worthless sort, was on the whole for the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Nor will the utilitarian theory furnish a complete ethical guide or *code meum* through the perplexities of life. No ethical theory will do this, because the subject is too intricate and complicated for any single formula. Mr. Thornton imagines a curious test-case, which, as he supposes, demonstrates the utter absurdity of utilitarianism, but which seems better fitted for quite a different purpose.

"Imagine," he says, "three shipwrecked mariners to have leapt from their sinking vessel into a cock boat scarce big enough to hold them, and the two slimmer of the three to have presently discovered that there was little or no chance of either of them reaching land unless their overweighted craft was lightened of their comparatively corpulent companion. Next, imagine yourself in the fat sailor's place; and then consider whether you would feel it incumbent on you to submit quietly to be drowned, in order that the residuum of happiness might be greater than if either you all three went to the bottom or than if you alone were saved. Would you not, far from recognizing any such moral obligation, hold yourself morally justified in throwing the other two overboard, if you were strong enough, and, if need were, to prevent their similarly ousting you?" To show that this is not so clear a case as Mr. Thornton supposes, it may be worth mentioning that two or three clear-headed utilitarians to whom we have put it, have answered, without any hesitation, that it was obviously the duty of the fat sailor to sacrifice himself. But Mr. Thornton does not tell his readers how, under his own system, the fat sailor would be able to reconcile with his ideas of duty an attempt to drown his thinner companions. The case admirably illustrates the dangers of casuistry. Moral rules have owed their origin, according to utilitarians, to the gradual observation of the results of "actions of a class." Thus, theft and murder have gradually become classed as immoral acts by observation of the fact that they led to bad results. This has been the gradual work of centuries of observation. If there had been no murder or thieving in the world, we should have no moral ideas on the subject. For the same reason, there cannot be said to be any moral rule applicable to the case of the fat sailor. Fat sailors have not been in the habit of finding themselves at sea with thin sailors in open boats in the extraordinary predicament suggested by Mr. Thornton. When a sufficient number of such instances have accumulated, the utilitarian would say, no doubt, there would be a moral rule applicable to this "class of cases." Casuistry is a weapon quite out of place for anti-utilitarians. It is only suited for attack upon metaphysical systems of morals, which possess fixed canons set up by the believers in them as the ultimate test of moral truth

* "Old-Fashioned Ethics and Common-Sense Metaphysics, with some of their Applications. By William Thomas Thornton, author of a treatise 'On Labour.'" London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1873. 8vo.

The remaining essays in the volume are on the following subjects: "History's Scientific Pretensions"; "David Hume as a Metaphysician"; "Huxleyism"; "Recent Phases of Scientific Atheism"; and "Limits of Demonstrable Theism," part of which last essay is in verse. They do not contain much that is original; indeed, they are rather entertaining than original. It is hardly necessary for us to say that Mr. Thornton does not believe in what he calls "Huxleyism," considers "History's Scientific Pretensions" to be what Cobbett would have called "prime nonsense"; and has an opinion of Hume the character of which we may indicate by a single quotation: "Hume's affectation of profound ignorance on the subject" [of the possibility of a conception by the human mind of divine power] "must have occasioned unusual amusement in a certain quarter. The devil can seldom have had a more hearty grin at his darling sin than when witnessing this peculiar exhibition of the pride that apes humility." This is hardly the proper temper for critical discussion of Hume's merits as a metaphysician, however expressive it may be of Mr. Thornton's opinion as to where Hume is spending his hereafter. The essay on "Recent Phases of Scientific Atheism" contains a naive confession on the part of Mr. Thornton that he has never read the works of one of the authors—Auguste Comte—whose scientific atheism he proposes to discuss. One noteworthy criticism, nevertheless, is to be found in the essay, apropos of the proposed worship of humanity. It is, as Mr. Thornton says, a chief article of the Comtist creed "that Humanity is in a constant state of progress, so that both the collective mass and the choice specimens of each successive generation of men must always be superior to the corresponding masses and specimens of all previous generations; but not the less is it an imperative injunction of the Comtist rubric that religious homage shall be paid not only to the collective 'grand être' of Humanity, but also to individual worthies of past ages," and the conclusion seems inevitable that inferiors will have to be worshipped by their mental and moral superiors. When we add to this the further difficulty of obtaining within any assignable time any general agreement among mankind as to the propriety of canonization in particular cases—when we consider how wide the difference among men is even in this enlightened age as to the merits of the foremost men of past generations—and when we reflect, too, upon the extraordinary canonizations that have been made in the churches in which canonization is in vogue, there certainly seems good reason to doubt whether the introduction of the religion of Humanity would work practically as Comte hoped; whether, two or three hundred years hence, our saints' calendar, instead of comprising only the names of such men as Comte and those like him would consider great and good—Confucius, Solon, Newton, and the rest—might not contain names of a very different sort. One man has quite as much right to canonization as another, and we may be sure that, after the church was established, there would not only be parties demanding the admission of Confucius, Solon, and Newton to the roll, but strong demonstrations would also be made on behalf of Loyola, Mohammed, and Brigham Young; indeed, if the matter were left, as it clearly ought to be, to popular vote, there would not be wanting places where, with a little wire-pulling and pipe-laying, the Brethren might be induced to bow down and worship before the images of James Fisk or William M. Tweed. It ought to be said, however, that the "religion" proposed by Comte has never been seriously adopted by those who call themselves Positivists.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

MR. LINCOLN is the subject of noticeable articles in two of the month's magazines—*Scribner's* and the *Galaxy*. In *Scribner's*, the Rev. J. A. Reed, a Western clergyman, discusses certain allegations made in Lamon and Herndon's "Life of Lincoln"—a book which, more thoroughly even than Mr. John Forster's recent biographical writings, shows how deep and venomous a wound may be dealt by the hand of a friend. Neither Landor nor Dickens had such cause for rising from his grave as might have moved the victim of Mr. Lamon's tribute of affection. It is within reasonable bounds to say that Mr. Lamon's work begins by endeavoring to prove that Lincoln was born a bastard and that it ends by endeavoring to prove that he died a hypocritical infidel, the middle of it being taken up by an endeavor to show that he loved women he never married, and married a woman whom he never really loved, who made his life wretched and for whom he soon utterly lost all affection. It is with the first two of these singular assertions that Mr. Reed deals, and whatever may be the reader's opinion as to Christianity's, or infidelity's, need of Mr. Lincoln's countenance and support, we think no one will lay down Mr. Reed's article without the conviction that it has effectually disposed of Mr. Lamon's case, and that it has definite historical value. As for the charge that Lincoln was born out of wedlock, Mr. Reed points out that nothing is commoner in the annals of the

poor in a wild frontier country than the loss of such documents as records of births and marriages, and that failure to find such evidence of the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks was an insufficient basis for Mr. Lamon's ungracious assumption. But Mr. Reed is able to go further, and to produce specific record, of a certain value as evidence, that Mr. Lincoln's father and mother were duly married, so that Mr. Lamon's failure to find any record whatever was because he failed to push his researches far enough. Mr. Reed, hearing that the Hon. J. C. Black had in his possession a number of the Lincoln family papers, addressed him on the subject, and received a reply, which is given in Mr. Reed's article, and is in substance as follows: The record in question was made on a leaf of the family Bible; it was given him with a certificate of genuineness by Dennis Hanks; the record and certificate were sent to the Illinois Historical Society, and are now understood to be in the hands of Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the President. It is altogether likely that of the total number of the last generation of settlers in the Mississippi Valley, a very large proportion would be troubled to find evidence at all more conclusive than this that they were of legitimate birth. The itinerant preacher, going on his circuit through the scattered clearings, made no memorandum except in his memory of the very informal ceremony by which he bound together a pair of his occasional parishioners; or the justice of the peace coupled two of his neighbors, and no note was taken of the transaction except that, whichever of the parties to it could write, laboriously marked down names and dates on the last leaf of the Apocrypha.

As for the second of Mr. Lamon's charges, Mr. Reed exposes its inaccuracy with much minuteness. We have not space to follow him through all his letters from numerous divines and laymen, friends of Mr. Lincoln, and acquainted with his earlier and later career. It seems plain enough that in his young days Lincoln had read such of the productions of Paine, Voltaire, and smaller authors as were floating about among the men of his acquaintance; that afterwards he became convinced of the inspiration of the Scriptures, apparently on evidence not very different in quality from that which had previously convinced him to the contrary; and that towards the close of his life he was a believer in the divinity of Christ, and had at least considered the advisability of making a public profession of his belief. Incidentally, Mr. Reed mentions that at the moment of assassination Mr. Lincoln was saying to Mrs. Lincoln that he wished to visit the Holy Land; that there was no city he so much wished to see as Jerusalem; and while the last word was half uttered on his tongue the shot was fired, and he became insensible. We do not know if this is anywhere else related.

In the *Galaxy*, the article on Lincoln is by Mr. J. M. Winchell, and gives a short account of three interviews which the writer had with the President. It is readable, but not important. At one of the interviews the President illustrated the sort of flexible firmness, to call it so, which was a marked feature of his character, and illustrated also, we may add, that willingness to spend a great deal of time and labor and suavity in the work of gratifying unreasonable men, whom a man of more decision would have sent to the right-about very quickly, and perhaps without detriment to the public service. More interesting than this narrative is that of the interview in which Mr. Lincoln avowed to the writer his determination to be a candidate for re-election.

Other articles in the *Galaxy* are Mr. Albert Rhodes's "Day with the French Painters"; Mr. Carl Benson's "Casual Cogitations," which is about translation as a proper business for amateur authors, and one in which they are likely to excel their professional brethren; a chapter of General Custer's "Life on the Plains," which in this number is exciting; four chapters of Mr. De Forest's novel; and Mr. Thurlow Weed's account of Lafayette's last visit to America. This last article is curiously redolent of old times, and young men should read it to see how enthusiastically patriotic their grandfathers were and how frankly hero-worship was performed fifty years ago. Mr. Weed tells us that while the Marquis was on board the *Cadmus* coming over, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman from Boston, of whom he enquired "the expense of living at the best hotels, and the expenses of travelling by stages and steamboats, of all of which his secretary made memoranda. From these data the General, aided by the Bostonian, made an estimate of what it would probably cost him to visit and travel a year in America. It is scarcely necessary to add that there was no occasion to refer to these memoranda, for his every wish was gratified, nor was he permitted while he remained among us, unless by stealth, to expend one dollar or one dime of his own money."

In *Scribner's* a fairly good article, illustrated with fairly good judgment, is written by Mr. Edward King. "The Great South" is the title of it, and in this first instalment it describes a trip from Kansas as far as Northern Texas. "Low Life in Berlin" is another article (illustrated), and another which will interest many people inside and outside the churches is one by "an Orthodox Minister" who writes very differently from what his prede-

cessor of twenty-four years ago would have done, and in what will be pronounced a very sensible way. A somewhat morbid interest attaches to Dr. Stephen W. Newell's account of his sojourn as a patient in one of our lunatic asylums.

A singular and pleasing contribution to the *Catholic World* tells a strange tale of the adventures of a South Sea Islander who earned for himself the title of King of Pitt. Pitt is a little islet lying to the eastward of New Zealand and usually uninhabited. The monarch of it earned his title by fleeing to it on several occasions from a life of slavery in his native island of Chatham, which had once been an earthly paradise, but which a band of man-eating New Zealanders had subjugated and ruled mercilessly. A horrid picture is suggested of the cruelties and tremendous miseries of which the smiling Pacific world has been for generations the scene. It is a fascinating subject, and our author is not without skill or rather not without happiness in his way of handling it. His style suggests the directness and accuracy of speech which his profession may have taught him, for he appears to be a naval officer; and also it has touches as of the fine writing with which those skies have inspired many travellers, and which somehow helps the illusion that we are amid the life which it describes. A little confusion and uncertainty in the thread of the narrative also assists this impression.

"Savonarola" is continued in the *Catholic World*, and so is "The Trowel and the Cross," the latter being as severe and orthodox as ever. In the book-notices also, a weak, and rambling imbecile or two, heretics and the like, come up for just admonition.

Lippincott's has from the beginning been typographically the best of American magazines, and of late it has become nearly as good in other respects as it is in point of external appearance. Almost all of the July number is very good of its kind and nothing is bad. It opens with the re-appearance of our old friends, Paul Flemming and the Baron of Hohenfels and the handsome but cool Miss Ashburton, whose acquaintance we made years ago in Mr. Longfellow's "Hyperion." Miss Ashburton, formerly the

"Maiden fair to see,"

as sung by the young German student in green, is now a married woman, having run away with her papa's courier; Paul, who is forty-eight years of age, though he gives himself out for forty-five, has become stout and rather gray; the Baron is not sentimental. Altogether, the young ladies will like the old "Hyperion" better, and the young ladies of twenty years ago will perhaps see more in the new one. The author is Mr. Edward Strahan. We must praise, too, Miss Margaret Howitt's "Home in the Tyrol," Mr. Ralph Keeler's "American Ambulance in Paris," Mr. R. M. Copeland's "From Philadelphia to Baltimore," Miss Margaret Mason's pretty verses, "Charity Cross," Mr. Black's "Princess of Thule," Mr. January Searle's "Passages in Shelley's Early History," which is more to be praised for its news than for its rather muddled way of telling it; Mrs. Davis's "Berrytown," and Mr. Harney's "Strange Sea Industries and Adventures." Evidently, much worse summer reading than this month's *Lippincott* could easily be found.

In *Harper's*, Mr. Benson J. Lossing begins a series of papers, illustrated by fac-simile autographs, on "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence." This first one contains a hitherto unpublished letter from John Adams, in which he sets down in his usual perfectly plain and unmistakable manner his opinion of several of his contemporaries. It was written from Passy on the 7th of December, 1778, at which time Mr. Adams, jointly with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, was a commissioner of the United States at the French Court. When he succeeded Silas Deane in that office, he found a want of harmony between Franklin and Lee, and, in consequence, he lost no time in advising that Congress should entrust its affairs in France to one person, "perhaps expecting," says Mr. Lossing, "that John Adams would be that person." However that may be, Mr. Adams informs his correspondent at some length of certain patent faults of the great Sage—as his indolence, his dislike of saying a decisive yes or no as long as he could help it, the dissipation of mind induced by the visits of multitudes of people—faults which Mr. Adams thinks will cause the public business to suffer beyond description should the Sage be left in Paris as sole commissioner. As for Mr. Lee, that gentleman, as well as his colleague, "is in constant opposition to your Old Friend." Moreover, "his Ambition, his Desire of making a Fortune and of promoting his Relations," are all known, while as for Mr. Deane, Mr. Adams thinks it would be better if that gentleman had done less trumpeting of his own fame as "principal negotiator." Such conduct is sure to do no good, he remarks, but rather to sow division and strife; and in this particular case he cannot discover that such boasts have any foundation in fact. Mr. Lossing does not say to whom the letter was written.

"Recollections of an Old Stager" speaks of an affectation once common in Washington, and gives an illustration of it in a trick of Mr. Tom Marshall's,

who always desired his most elaborate speeches to pass for extemporaneous bursts of genius. He would seclude himself for days together, the report being current that he was spending his time in drunkenness; then suddenly he would reappear, and, going to the capital, make a brilliant speech, which would make everybody exclaim what a wonder Marshall would have been but for his unfortunate habits, the fact being that he all the time had been shut up with his books, working hard and hammering out his brilliant extemporaneous effort. Russian policy in Asia, Sicily and the Sicilians, the sailor ashore, the Republican movement in Europe, by Señor Castelar, and General Sherman's recent trip to Europe, are the subjects of some of the other papers in this month's *Harper's*, which misses Mr. Curtis, but otherwise is much as usual.

Life in Danbury. By James M. Bailey, "The Danbury Newsman." (Boston: Shepard & Gill. 1873.)—Within a year or two a small local journal published weekly in a Connecticut town has risen to the dignity of being put on sale at the news-stands in distant cities, and of being copied into the columns of all American newspapers that do any copying at all. This journal is the *Danbury News*, and nobody knowing much about American journalism would need to be told that a gentleman who should secure for his paper so much professional triumph would probably belong to the class of writers known as "American humorists." He has now gathered some of his productions into a volume, and offers himself to be tried by a higher standard than that of the scissors of the "mail reader." Mr. Bailey is, in fact, a genuine humorist. He is not of a rare type, and unless it is worth something to be made to laugh in a good-humored way at the commonplace haps and mishaps of "the neighbors" living in an entirely commonplace New England village community, he is not to be called a humorist of a very valuable or expensive type. If, however, it is worth while to be thus somewhat vulgarly amused, but amused nevertheless, Mr. Bailey's journal must be pronounced a beneficent influence. It is a beneficence similar to that of the jocoseness of the village wit, who is to be found equally "dry" or juicy, in every post-office, and at every country auction, and at every town-meeting, from Eastport to Stamford and from Hyannis Harbor to St. Albans. Most of our readers know this kind of wit and humor. We dare say many of them practise it in some of its varieties. It is sharply observant, as Yankee wit is sure to be; it is apt to be personal, as village wit always is; it is exaggerative, as to be American it must be; it deals with the most familiar incidents, as an untraveller and uneducated wit must. Each and all of these qualities are illustrated in Mr. Bailey's little volume, and to his native store he adds certain treasures which he perhaps owes to a wide reading of "exchanges." We take for an example of this last an inferential kind of joke, of whose origin we are ignorant, though we first noted it in newspapers not of New England make. It sometimes is extremely brief, and highly inferential, for instance, as thus: "Another girl. Indianapolis this time. It was non-explosive too"—a jutting at first sight puzzling to the uninitiated, but which pointedly refers to the common accident of death caused by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp. In Mr. Bailey's book it appears as follows. The subject of discourse is the Danbury horse, an animal which is described as having a reputation above all the beasts of the field, his celebrity being due to the fact that he is an expert in running away. It is so well-founded that no native of Danbury ever thinks of trying to stop him; and, from what follows, we may readily infer what would be the result of such interference: "Once in a while a stranger attempts it, but there is a fund to furnish ice to pack his body with until his friends can come on, so there is no harm done." How cheap a joke often answers the "Newsman's" turn is shown in this same article on the horse, a line or so further on: "In a tight pinch, he would even run away from a position in the New York Custom-house." So, too, the aged Joe about pursuing the downward road till one becomes a New York alderman, or a member of Congress, or a "Christian statesman."

The horse, by the bye, is as much of a favorite with Mr. Bailey as the mule with Mr. Josh Billings. Mr. Bailey's grandfather had a horse, a small white one, which "would get up from a meal at Delmonico's to kick the President of the United States." His father once owned a yellow horse of remarkable kicking powers: "he never stopped to enquire whether a man was worth a million dollars or ten cents when reaching for him. He may have had some curiosity about it afterwards, but he never showed it."

"There was only one person that had anything to do with the animal who came out of that fiery ordeal unscathed. He was the hired man, and he owed his salvation to a misfortune. He was cross-eyed. He was a great source of misery to that yellow horse. The misformation of his eyes was calculated to deceive even smarter beings. The beast kicked at him a few times when he was evidently looking the other way, but that was just the time he was bearing one eye strongly on him, and he missed; and when he really was not looking was just the time the beast thought he was, and so it went

through the entire eight days, both stomach and heels yearning for a morsel of him, but never getting it."

A neighbor, Mr. Stiver, also owns a horse, which occasions the writer a deal of tribulation, and the description of this is entirely characteristic of the most constantly recurring phase of Mr. Bailey's fun-making. With all the vividness of truth, he sets forth the comical side of the thousand-and-one incidents of everyday life, and shows us the fun there is in ordinary things, until we laugh as we laugh when we see a boy slip into a puddle, or a man chasing his hat, or making a wry face over a thumb bruised by a tack hammer. As a perfect specimen, we quote the following picture, recognizable by every one who knows anything of the nature and habits of men, women, and hens. It is entitled "Driving a Hen":

"When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop, she takes hold of her hoops with both hands, and shakes them quietly toward the delinquent, and says: 'Shew, there!' The hen takes one look at the object, to convince herself that it's a woman, and then stalks majestically into the coop, in perfect disgust of the sex. A man don't do that way. He goes out of doors and says, 'It is singular nobody in this house can drive a hen but myself.' And, picking up a stick of wood, hurls it at the offending biped, and observes, 'Get in there, you thief.' The hen immediately loses her reason, and dashes to the opposite end of the yard. The man straightway dashes after her. She comes back again with her head down, her wings out, and followed by an assortment of stove-wood, fruit-cans, and coal clinkers, with a much-puffing and very mad man in the rear. Then she skims up on the stoop, and under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house and back again to the coop, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling, and by a man whose coat is on the sawbuck, and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration and profanity appear to have no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate, and help dodge the missiles—and then the man says every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down the street, and the woman dons her hoops, and has every one of those hens housed and contented in two minutes, and the only sound heard on the premises is the hammering by the eldest boy as he mends the broken pickets."

Almost equally good is this dissertation on the idiosyncrasy of the wheelbarrow:

"If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles towards the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either; for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and, just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn, and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolve anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive-looking object there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity."

Of the same kind are the articles on "Waking a Boy," "The Hen" again, "First Sunday in a New House," "Amateur Tree Felling," "One of Man's Great Trials," which relates to shaving, "The New Boots," "The Family Hammer," "Rafting," and a dozen more, whose titles we see as we open the book at random. The last-named essay thus begins:

"Rafting is the prevailing popular amusement with juveniles this month. The boy whose parents own the pond is generally chosen captain of the craft. The raft quite frequently consists of a couple of boards the captain's father has laid away to season."

The book, as the reader will have seen, is not of the highest order of refinement; or, as we may more civilly put the case, it is all of a very honest lack of super-refinement; but of the pictures by Mr. H. L. Stephens, it is to be said that they are not only entirely false to the pictorial aspect of the life depicted, but that their utter vulgarity does Mr. Bailey's work grave injustice.

Walks in Florence. By Susan and Joanna Horner. With illustrations. 2 vols. (New York: Geo. Routledge & Sons. 1873.)—This work will find its place in the tourist's collection beside Hare's 'Walks in Rome,' though in a literary point of view it is a much less successful attempt to avoid the level of the ordinary guide-book. We miss those liberal extracts from poets, travellers, critics, novelists of all nations, which afford, in Mr. Hare's itinerary, such agreeable halting-places. And we should be glad to miss also occasional instances of bad grammar like the following: "He [Arnolfo] left a record of his original intention by still maintaining his six windows, the two last of which he brought nearer together and are fictitious." The authors' industry and thoroughness, however, and the beautiful print of these volumes, merit the reception which is quite sure to await them.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott (Rev. E. A.), Parables for Children..... (Macmillan & Co.)	1 50
Allen (J. H. and W. F.), and Greenough (J. E.), Select Oration of Cicero..... (Ginn Bros.)	1 75
Allibone (S. A.), Poetical Quotations..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Bowling (Rev. H. B.), The New Theology..... (Scribner, Welford & Armstrong)	
Barton (J. H.), History of Scotland, Vols. III., IV..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Chapman (Dr. H. C.), Evolution of Life, 2d ed..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Detlef (C.), Must It Be? a Tale..... (Holt & Williams)	1 25
Droz (G.), Babolain..... (Macmillan & Co.)	2 00
Enbule-Evans (A.), The Curse of Immortality..... (G. W. Carleton & Co.)	
Fawcett (E.), Purple and Fine Linen: a Tale..... (J. R. Osgood & Co.)	1 50
Field (Miss K.), Hap hazard..... (Holt & Williams)	1 25
Gostwick (J.) and Harrison (R.), Outlines of German Literature..... (J. R. Osgood & Co.)	1 00
John Stuart Mill: His Life and Works..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Kinzie (Mrs. J. H.), Wau-Bun, the Early Day in the Northwest..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Lum (D. D.), The "Spiritual" Delusion..... (Macmillan & Co.)	3 50
Macdonell (J.), The Land Question in England and Scotland..... (J. R. Osgood & Co.)	0 50
Phelps (Elizabeth S.), What to Wear, swd..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Political Portraits..... (F. W. Christern)	
Robin (E.), La Question Pénitentiaire, swd..... (E. Steiger)	0 50
The Workshop, No. 6, swd..... (Boston)	
Whitmore (W. H.), Origin of the Names of Towns in Massachusetts..... (Boston)	

Fine Arts.

THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION.

CABINET OBJECTS, STATUETTES, AND TOMB RELICS.

IF the grand variety and startling character of the statuary from Idalium did not master the attention, there would be ample to fix it in the tomb-furniture obtained at Idalium. The diggings here belong to an earlier date in General di Cesnola's enterprise, having been commenced in the first part of his consulship, in 1866, four years before that luckiest of revelations which makes the year 1870 an epoch to be marked with white in the annals of archaeology. The two sites are a few miles apart, in the middle of the island. Idalium, though a city consecrated to Venus, and yielding, as to "Idalian Aphrodite beautiful," a common epithet, has not yet revealed many relics especially characteristic of that goddess or statuary appertaining to her temple. It is the Idalian cemeteries, Greek and Phœnician, which have offered up their wonderful evidence in lamps, pottery, glass, and metal, rather than the shrine of Venus its ornaments. This evidence is still accumulating, according to the measures for continued search taken by the explorer; for, after the eight thousand tombs opened under his eye while the General remained in Cyprus, there is report of many others excavated since his return hither. The contents (amounting to eighteen hundred lamps, five thousand vases, and seventeen hundred specimens in glass) are nearly all at the Museum in this city. These relics are Greek or Phœnician in character, according to their derivation; for the explorer, besides striking upon the Greek necropolis, had the excellent fortune to penetrate below to a Phœnician cemetery (described by his friend, Mr. Hitchcock, as "some feet beneath") developing relics of a far hoarier antiquity.

The Greek glass from Idalium now arranged in the upper northeast room numbers 1,670 objects, and we are told that a hundred additional pieces have lately been accumulated by the consul's force of explorers. The glassware contained in this apartment would certainly be the bright and special attraction of any museum on the face of the globe. Its quantity, nationality, and preservation give it a character of interest which probably pertains to no other collection whatever. But what strikes the eye first, and affords even experienced visitors a new sensation, is its dazzling iridescence. Our memory and eye for comparison must be strangely at fault if any of the European collections can show a brilliancy comparable with that of these vessels, as now displayed in the glory of their fresh cleanliness and new surface. The outer scales of oxidized glass having been carefully removed, what remains is an immaculate exterior, decorated with all the colors which the influences of nature have been working for perhaps thousands of years to produce. The changeable hues of ancient glassware are probably due to mechanical displacement of the laminae rather than to chemical change in the substance. The effect of decay, by reducing the ware to a finely scaled condition, disposed with a regularity corresponding to the gradual nature of the change, doubtless results in an arrangement of the minute plates like that in the substance of mother-of-pearl, the surface of fish-scales, the sheaths of beetles, and the minutely-plumed wings of Southern butterflies. Of this result, which the modern manufacturer would be but too happy to effect at any trouble and at any expense of fragility, we believe the Di Cesnola collection now offers the best display extant. It can hardly be described to those unfamiliar with the effect in question. The boundless array of objects, reflecting from broad or curved surfaces tints positively outside of all experience, confuse the most accurate observation. Broad dishes, marbled with hues like those of incandescence;

pots and jars and bottles, now plated over with strong surface-color like a coat of burnished metal, now sending light, pearly hints of variegated radiance from elusive depths; or cups fantastically pied with scales of iridescence over their own strong original colorations, are scattered around a considerable apartment, defeating all sense of strict estimation, and cheating the mind with the notion of a possible perfection in the manufacture only compatible, as it seems, with decay. Some of the platters look as if Turner had painted skies on them in his maddest mood, and had been allowed to use flames for colors. The general effect seems to suggest that all the sunsets that have glimmered over Cyprus since these crystals were lost in the earth had sunk into their hiding-place and permeated their substance. In a sober estimation of these remarkable cabinets, it is evident that they cast a strong light on the manufacture of glass by the Greeks in probably rather early times. Though generally devoid of much elaboration, the ware shows in every piece the aristocratic Greek mind, incapable of anything ungraceful, and finding a severe rightness of line even in work so hurried and capricious as glass-blowing. Most pieces are of simple inflated shapes, but by no means all are so. One small bottle, pressed in a square form, has a monogram of three Greek letters relieved on one side, quite like the lettering of modern ware; another discovery, not now in the collection, was a wine-cup with the Greek motto, "Be cheerful and drink well." These inscriptions, with bas-reliefs of Greek heads on others of the pieces, show conclusively the Hellenic origin of the deposit, and give it its lofty rank as a body of evidence to the Greek ability in glass-manufacture. Opaque glass of mingled colors is present in considerable abundance, and it is strange to see a usage of the substance so much like the Egyptian usage applied to elegant little amphoræ and other vessels of forms entirely Greek. Of opaque, twisted colors are the sticks—pistons they might be called—which fit into the bottles and are adapted to stir or draw out the contents. The dried ointment from the perfume-pots is collected in quantity, and still yields a fatty odor when burning.

The Greek necropolis of Idalium, among many other objects, showed a singular sort of stone pedestals two or three feet high, cylindrical and inscribed with mortuary legends, such as "Timon, the Good, Hail"; "Pacierati, the Good, Hail"; "Artemidoros, the Hunter, the Good, Hail"; and one more metaphysical, "Eukianeos, do not trouble yourself that nothing is immortal!" More than one cippus of this kind has a niche worked into the side of the cylinder, containing a bust. We believe that stones not dissimilar in form to these can be found among the very various shapes in the burying-ground of Pompeii, and that the objects are tombstones. They have been taken, however, by some antiquarians for altars, and indeed the top is always dressed as a table, with a hollow in the centre where offerings might be burnt. These cavities are sometimes filled with large stoppers of ornamental form, and it is a significant fact that the figures of the covers in question are pine-cones. It is thus that the evidence from Cyprus, in our present state of knowledge, is perpetually tripping us up. In a comparatively modern cemetery, apparently subsequent to the time of Alexander, where every other indication is in a pure, daylight Greek, we find this emblem, precisely like the cone-attribute in the hands of the gigantic winged gods from Nineveh, and carrying us back at once to Chaldean observances. The same tantalizing continuities of evidence pursue us through the whole Cyprus collection, inserting a puzzle in the most unexpected places. The sincerity and simplicity with which they present themselves to the student are above all price, on the one hand; on the other, they complicate the data in the most intricate manner. We feel that, after the key is found, a thousand artless little proofs will be ready to assist in the unlocking; but while waiting for the key, anachronisms of the subtlest, most obstinate kind are abundant. The Chaldean sacred pine not only seems to cast its cones upon the tombs of Greek hunters, cynic philosophers, and other human varieties at Idalium; besides this, on the head of the fine colossus with the flying dove of Golgoi, a statue of such distinguished treatment, and which we are so fain to call a hermaphroditic Venus, the sacred tree of Assyria is seen, hardly modified, presenting itself as an embroidery on the front of the head-dress. Another indication, of much value in a dearth of epochal marks, is the coiffure. Among any figures of periods at all historical, this mark of fashion is a plain evidence of date; but here in Cyprus we greatly need it to fix a more radical question—that of sex. This is generally very hard to determine. The Egyptian wig, of many small plaits, is found in some of the figures, one of which, on that or other evidence, is imagined to be a female; the comparative width of hips and shoulders does not help us, all the older figures having a great excess across the chest; as a feminine mark, then, at first sight plain enough, we should therefore be glad enough to settle upon the long, effeminate ringlets, three on each shoulder, the veritable *boucles anglaises* which Doré would use in defining an Englishwoman. These, at first sight, seem incontrovertible. The bearded colossus with the fluttering

dove, on the strength of them, is decided to be a female. Again, a ponderous sarcophagus, of which the General brings us only the lid, was found at Citium. It is in marble, is in the style of the Egyptian mummy-case, and corresponds with a few Sidonian coffins to be seen in the Louvre. The upper end is finished as a colossal face. Was it meant for the use of a man or a woman, a king or a queen? The profile is of decadence Greek; the brow is trimmed with enormous frisettes. It had been opened, by the bye, with some damage to the large square knobs or handles left in relief for the management of the lid, and a corpse of late Roman period economically sepulchred there. The sex of the original occupant, however, all other indications agreeing, seemed to be decided by the six straying ringlets brought forward and descending quite over the breast, and we might almost imagine the sarcophagus made for the wife of Evagoras. The Phœnician ringlets, in fact, accompany many figures clearly feminine. The fine water-jug, finished with a head of Astarte, and pouring the contents from the two breasts as spouts, is thus coifed. They are found tossing on the shoulders of the spirited little priestess who dances to Venus with all her might, holding a mirror and catching up her skirt, enwreathed, sandalled, and bejewelled. This gay little figure, in white limestone, dancing on a platform supported by human heads, is shown by its free posture, though draped in a fashion imitated from archaic style, to be of late work; but it retains the traditional ringlets, so appropriate to its decorative character, and so essentially feminine. So far, the evidence is consistent, and we cling to the peculiar coiffure with some reliance as a guide to sex; but our confidence is overturned when we find the same straying locks escaping from the very jaws of the Nemean lion to lie upon the shoulders of the great Hercules, the most elaborate, typical, masculine, muscular statue in the collection.

The prehistoric tombs found beneath the Grecian cemetery of Idalium are among the most suggestive remains left us by antiquity, but scholarship is quite staggered in attempting to define their date. The pottery in them, preserved with this collection in opulent abundance, is often of a pattern almost unknown to European museums; some of red or black, with zigzags scratched through the glaze, appears to be of vast antiquity. Two little bottles are of glass, and form the chief prizes in point of archaeological interest amongst that ware. Seen by reflected light, they are black; but held up and caused to transmit sunshine they redden, showing an early example of the royal Tyrian purple. A largely represented variety of ceramic is the pale drab pottery, decorated with brown paint, at first in lines, later in figures of birds, fish, and animals, one of which paintings on a bird-shaped vessel is thought to be the earliest known representation of the peacock. It is only kind to inform those gentlemen who seek for old-world influence in our own Peruvian art that coincidences are here for them, both numerous and striking. These animated figures are executed in an Asiatic style; but the vessels geometrically ornamented may be of a period coinciding with the earliest Pelasgic driftings of race. In the same receptacles with these, however, were found urns inscribed with Phœnician letters, one of which is read as the name of Baal. A class of the vases, of later character, is in the most pronounced style of ordinary "Etruscan," with artistic heads and ornaments, offering the antiquarian a terrible problem to get these Italian potters into the centre of an Anatolian island, executing their vases in the fashions that taught the Greeks. The Phœnician lamps are simple saucers, pinched in two places to form a spout. The Greek lamps, large in numbers but simple and cheap, have devices of great elegance in the designs with which they are stamped. Three or four Egyptian bowls, with paintings of bulls, a priestess, etc., are of great interest. Of a number of Babylonian seals cut in intaglio upon a rolling cylindrical bead of meteorite, only one about an inch long survives shipwreck. The others found, with many gold coins and some beautiful glass, were lost in an Austrian ship, which sunk fifty miles off Tripoli on the tenth day after leaving Beirut.

A variety of painted dolls from the Phœnician part of the Idalian cemetery suggests a strangely simple civilization and a pre-Homeric antiquity. They are of clay, modelled with the fingers and daubed with paint. The subjects are mounted cavaliers, armed with shields, or horses attached four abreast to cars. At first taken to be children's toys, this view was modified when it was noticed that the cavalry subjects were always in adult tombs, surrounded by spear-heads or other arms; it seems probable that they are emblems of the profession of the deceased. One, however, a horse a foot in length, rolling on movable wheels, was found in a diminutive grave, and may have amused some baby in days before Hector parted from his child. As the yield of one grave, we have a procession of marionettes as follows: first, two donkeys carrying panniers; next, a horseman with a pair of amphoræ; a chariot with three musicians; three personages in as many cars; last, a table on which lies a sort of mummy, the face covered with a mask shaped like the head of a cow. This is a piece of representation almost as obvious as the frescoes of Egyptian

tombs, placing before our eyes the burial-rites of this island, with forms borrowed from Phœnicia, and notions of immortality imported from Egypt, at a period before Greek occupation.

Pure Phœnician art, of a quality perhaps as high as it ever reached individually, is to be seen in the bronze patera found at Idalium, with figures *repoussés*, showing eleven damsels doing homage to Isis Astarte, who smells a lotus. The principal heroine resembles the goddess, similarly armed, from Saïda, of which M. Renan publishes the delineation in his current article on "Phœnician Art" in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. Other articles in bronze from the site are a fork, perfectly fit for table use, and unique, so far as we recall; a strigil, a sickle, looking-glasses in the shape of covered boxes, a shield, knives, chisels, pincers, ladle, spoons, jewelry, and most of the articles appropriate to a surprised Pompeii, but of a date which makes Pompeii seem of yesterday.

Three inscriptions only, in the native Cypriote tongue, were known up to 1863. This collection shows thirty-six, awaiting the advance of linguistic science. Among the statuettes representing the Cyprian divinity, General di Cesnola discovers two distinct types, evidently both anterior to the earliest represented by Rawlinson, besides quantities of very fine terra-cottas from Citium, showing Artemis and her priestesses, inscribed "to Artemis of

the Shore," with bearded Venuses, Cupids, and Cybeles, besides an Egyptian scarab six inches long, with a cartouche translated as of Thothmes III., the Pharaoh who imposed tribute here fifteen centuries before the Christian era.

These specimen curiosities may whet the taste of investigators. For a fuller list, we must direct our readers to await the preparation of the catalogue and the completion of General di Cesnola's personal narrative, which will be one of the most absorbing, as it will certainly be one of the most frank, manly, and genuine records of exploration ever published. As a man uniting culture and practical sagacity, this representative has served the higher interests of America better than any other assignable person could have served them, or than they have ever been served abroad before. We hope some prophetic sense of American appreciation was not wanting to keep up his courage, as, shovelling ancient cities into small baskets with barbarous spades, or sending stone colossi to the shore on a pair of camels lashed together, inspiring his workmen and bullying Turkish pashas, he pursued his heavy labor of science and illumination. That labor, it is for us to remember, has resulted in bringing to this far land the very junction and ganglion of historical fine art, placing in our hands, just as they meet, the clues of every influence that ever directed the progress of Greek plastics.

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THE WEEK IN TRADE AND FINANCE.

JUNE 23, 1873.

THE week has witnessed no very important changes beyond what were occasioned in the stock market upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Horace F. Clark, whose loss to the several enterprises with which he was connected is a serious blow. He was president of both the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Union Pacific R.R. Co., besides being largely interested in the Western Union Telegraph Company and other corporations. The Bank of England rate of interest remains at 6 per cent., while the bank gained last week the handsome sum of £993,000 in bullion, which goes to show that the action of the directors was well advised in reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. at the previous weekly meeting.

The money market has remained in its usual summer condition, with the rate ruling between 4 and 5 per cent. On Wednesday and Thursday there was some little demand for money, which carried the rate up to 6 and 7 per cent. for a time. Commercial paper sells easily at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. for choice names, with no great amount on the market, while there is a good demand for the best grades.

The weekly bank statement last week was slightly favorable as compared with that of the previous one, the banks having gained \$195,225 in their net reserve of legal tenders and gold, and now stand \$12,166,375 above the legal amount required.

The following shows the changes for the past two weeks:

	June 14.	June 21.	Differences.
Loans.....	\$277,714,400	\$278,903,800	Inc. \$1,189,400
Specie.....	26,957,600	27,398,300	Inc. 440,700
Circulation.....	27,402,700	27,352,000	Dec. 50,700
Deposits.....	218,171,100	220,392,500	Inc. 2,221,400
Legal tenders.....	46,397,000	46,704,200	Inc. 307,200

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	June 14.	June 21.	Differences.
Specie.....	\$26,957,600	\$27,398,300	Inc. 440,700
Legal tenders.....	46,397,000	46,704,200	Inc. 307,200
Total reserve.....	\$73,354,600	\$74,102,500	Inc. 747,900
Circulation.....	27,402,700	27,352,000	Dec. 50,700
Deposits.....	218,171,100	220,392,500	Inc. 2,221,400
Total liabilities.....	\$245,573,800	\$247,445,500	Inc. 1,871,700
25 per cent. reserve.....	61,393,450	61,936,125	Inc. 542,675
Excess over legal reserve.....	11,971,150	12,166,375	Inc. 195,225

The following table separates the National from the State banks:

	National.	State.	Total.
Loans.....	\$240,125,500	\$38,778,300	\$278,903,800
Specie.....	25,122,800	2,275,500	27,398,300
Legal tenders.....	40,753,900	5,559,300	46,313,200
Deposits.....	189,852,900	30,539,600	220,392,500
Circulation.....	27,309,000	43,000	27,352,000
Percentage of reserve to total liabilities.....	30 34-100 p.c.	26 88-100 p.c.	29 91-100 p.c.

We have to chronicle another dull week at the Stock Exchange, with prices irregular. The death of Mr. Clark, before referred to, had for the moment a depressing effect upon the stocks he was supposed to be interested in, such as Union Pacific and Lake Shore; the former sold down to 22, and the latter to 91 on Friday, but the prices remained current for a short time only, and at the close of business on Saturday both stocks were up to the quotations of Thursday. Pacific Mail has been weak, owing to the unfavorable reports as to the condition of the Company, which are said to be set afloat by the directors. Considerable talk has taken place regarding an issue of \$6,000,000 bonds for the purpose of paying for the new steamers now building on the Delaware, and which, rumor says, the Company cannot provide money to pay for in any other way. Affairs are represented in the worst possible light, especially as regards the losing business which the Company is doing; and now, to make matters worse, it is reported that Mr. Stockwell proposes to stand on the law as to his obligation to pay the Company some \$840,000 borrowed money, which is the balance remaining of the large amount loaned him by Mr. Stockwell, President, on the Howe Machine Company mortgage some few months ago. There are few friends apparently of the stock, and

if the want of friends is all that is required to make a stock tumble, Pacific Mail has an excellent chance of following in the footsteps of Atlantic Mail, now selling at about one dollar a share.

A number of changes has taken place in the presidencies of leading railroads. Mr. Clark is succeeded for the present by Mr. Augustus Schell in the presidency of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and by Mr. John Duff in the Union Pacific. Mr. John F. Tracy has resigned the presidency of the Chicago and Northwestern, and Mr. Albert Keep (brother of the late Henry Keep) has taken his place.

A dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been declared upon both the preferred and common stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. A 4 per cent. dividend was expected, but the death of Mr. Clark (who was to have advanced part of the money) prevented its payment. The reason assigned for borrowing money to pay the dividend is that the net earnings of the road have been absorbed in branch roads and extensions.

The following shows the highest and lowest sales of the leading stocks at the Stock Exchange for the week ending June 21, 1873:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sales Sh's
N. Y. C. & H. R.....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,200
Lake Shore.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,000
Erie.....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64	63 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,300
Do. pfd.....	75 75	73 73	73 73	73 73	73 73	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	126,300
Union Pacific.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,200
Chl. & N. W.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 71	72 72	72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 74	74 74	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Do. pfd.....	84 84	84 84	84 84	85 85	85 85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	400
N. J. Central.....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,700
Rock Island.....	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,500
Mil. & St. Paul.....	52 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$	700
Do. pfd.....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 72	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 72	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,700
Wabash.....	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,300
D. L. & Western.....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	3,300
B. H. & Erie.....	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,700
O. & M.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,400
C. C. & I.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	113,500
W. U. Tel.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,600
Pacific Mail.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,600

The fall in gold has weakened the currency price of Government bonds, and a dull market has been the result, holders being unwilling to sell at the decline, and the foreign buyers, being governed by the London and Frankfurt quotations as well as the price of gold and exchange, of course cannot pay over the prices at which it will pay to ship them. An advance in prices in the foreign markets may be shortly expected to set the market active again, as well as to improve prices on this side of the water.

State bonds have been dull, the transactions being limited as usual to Virginias, Tennessees, North Carolinas, and South Carolinas. The opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, was read last week at a meeting of the holders of the special-tax bonds of the State of North Carolina, referred to in our last issue. The question was upon the right of bondholders to compel the appropriation of money collected on a special tax to the payment of interest on their bonds, for which the tax was originally levied. Mr. Johnson says:

"In conclusion, then, my opinion is that the bonds in question are obligatory upon the State of North Carolina; that her proper officers are bound to levy the annual tax provided for to meet the interest; and that the holders of the bonds who are not citizens of the State may compel them to do so by a writ of mandamus from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of that State."

There is a good demand for the bonds of the old railroads in good credit but there is still considerable reluctance manifested in making investments in new railroad bonds, owing to the general belief that the next two or three years will be the turning-point with many of these roads, especially as regards those which have been built upon bonds alone, and are left with various amounts of floating debt contracted for the purpose of equipment and the thousand-and-one things all new roads require.

The gold premium has again yielded, and the price to-day fell to 115 from 116 $\frac{1}{2}$, the highest point last week. The Treasury anticipates, on the 25th inst., the payment of the July interest, amounting to about \$25,000,000 gold, and this, together with the continued falling off in the imports, has given a heavy tone to the gold market. The clique are understood to have been large sellers during the week.

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XVI.

AT HOME.

AT HOME.

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ERRATA.

Page 228, col. 2, lines 31, 32. Omit ["The one child . . . infancy, and"]
 Page 286, col. 2, line 23. For "John Timbs" read "William J. Thoms."
 Page 294, col. 2, line 24 from bottom. For "\$1 20" read "\$2 40."
 Page 322, col. 2, line 34. For "February" read "April."
 Page 326, col. 1, line 17. Insert "October" after "15th."
 line 25. For "eight" read "six."
 Page 356, col. 2, line 13. For "theory" read "glory."
 Page 402, col. 1, lines 41, 42. For "100" read "1,000."

REGISTER OF BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE HALF YEAR.

Theology, Metaphysics, and Ethics.

Abbe (F. R.), The Temple Rebuilt.....	(Noyes, Holmes & Co.)	
Ackland (Rev. T. S.), Story of Creation as Told by Theology and by Science.....	(Pott, Young & Co.)	\$0 75
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